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FOR BOOKS ON LONDON

With the Editor's
kind regards

MIDDLESEX & HERTFORDSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES

VOLUME IV.

LONDON
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1898

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Charles I. by Le Sueur.

Walker & Boutall ph sc

CHARLES I. AT CHARING CROSS.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

IF from Greenwich the sailors of most nations reckon their longitude so from Charing Cross we set the radii of our postal, police and many other affairs. Of the many thousands who daily pass this spot how very few ever give a thought or look to one of the finest statues which London possesses. It is true that the pedestrian is generally more concerned with his personal safety than with thoughts of art or history, but from the margin of what Dr. Johnson told Boswell was "the full tide of existence" it is worth while glancing at the statue of which Walpole says "the commanding grace of the figure and exquisite form of the horse are striking to the most unpractised eye." The story of the statue has been often told, and the interesting article by Mr. Lionel Cust in the Dictionary of National Biography on the life of Le Sueur, as well as the notices in Cunningham's London contain almost all that there is to be said about it. However, for the sake of those who have not those works at hand we may shortly rehearse its history.

It appears then that in 1631 Le Sueur (a pupil of John of Bologna) agreed with the Lord High Treasurer Weston, later Earl of Portland, to make a statue of the King, "the horse being bigger than a greater horse by a foot, and the figure of his Majesty King Charles proportionable full six foot." The whole was to cost 600*l.* and to be executed in bronze within eighteen months of the agreement, dated 16 Jan., 1630-1, and was destined to be erected at Roehampton. However, the heroic size was abandoned and we have the statue of life size. It was cast near the Church in Covent Garden, but does not appear to have been erected anywhere, and we only hear of it again when it came into the hands of the Parliament, who sold it to John Rivett, a brazier, living near Holborn Conduit, with orders to break it up. Rivett, however, had an idea that the whirligig of time would change matters and accordingly he buried it, but produced pieces of metal purporting to be fragments of the statue. These he sold to both political parties with profit to himself.

In May, 1660, which must have been before the actual Restoration, for Charles II. only arrived in London on the 30th of that month, the Earl of Portland requested the Lords to order that the statue, the whereabouts of which he professed to know, should not be removed from its then location nor defaced. In July of the same year the Lords ordered Rivett to permit the Sheriff of London to serve a replevin on the statue. Cunningham, who gives the above accounts, states that he was unable to learn more of the matter. Anyhow, about 1673 we have Marvel's sarcastic poem on King Charles the first's statue : "Why 'tis so long before 'tis put up at Charing Cross." In this poem allusion is made to the other statue set up 29 May, 1672, at the Stocks Market, the site of the present Mansion House by the loyal Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Viner. This last statue, it will be remembered, was originally one of Sobieski trampling on a Turk, but by some alterations it was made to do duty for Charles II. trampling on a prostrate Cromwell. Waller also wrote some verses on the statue at Charing Cross, but they are very weak and the most noteworthy mention of the figure is the poem by Marvel describing a dialogue between the two horses, in which the animals abuse their riders. This poem was published in 1674 after Danby had caused the Charing Cross statue to be erected on its present site.

The statue presents the King bareheaded and holding in his right hand a baton which he rests on his thigh. He wears a demi suit of armour, the lower legs being cased in boots much crinkled as was the fashion at one time. Across his right shoulder is a scarf or sash such as Cruso tells us in his "Instruction for the Cavallrie," 1632, all horsemen should wear "of the Prince's colour whom he serveth and not put it off whether he be alone or in companie upon great penalties, by which meanes (besides the ornaments) they will forbear many unfitting actions (as being subject thereby to be distinguished) and upon occasions of battell they shall be sure by that means not to offend each other." This armour, with which is worn also a high falling band or collar, does not resemble in form or ornament the complete suit of gilt armour presented to the King when young and now in the Tower of London. The absence of any headpiece is noticeable, for though many portraits of the King show him with his helmet borne by an attendant or resting beside him, it will be remembered that at

Edgehill he wore a black velvet covered iron hat. The hat is said to be that now shown at Warwick Castle, but the covering has of course disappeared. The fashion of metal head pieces so covered was very common, and readers of Pepys will remember his mention of his visit in March, 1665, with Sir J. Minnes, to James, Duke of York, who was about to return to sea. "I saw him try on his buff coat and hat piece covered with black velvet." The hands also are bare. The horse furniture is a very good example of the equipment of that day, and closely resembles that shown in Cruso's work, some or all the plates of which are taken from Wallhausen's book, 1616. On the near fore foot of the horse is the inscription : Huber Le Sveur [fe]cit 1633.

A ridiculous story used to be told of the artist having killed himself when he found that the saddle girths had been omitted, but as a fact they are not wanting, and anyone can see their position where the spur rein is compressed and disappears.

The statue at Charing Cross was well engraved by Hollar. The pedestal, from around which the railings were some few years ago removed, was executed by Joshua Marshall, master mason to the Crown, after a design by Grinling Gibbons. To return to the King's figure, Charles is shown as a decidedly small man, and he evidently was not tall, as appears from the agreement for two statues of himself and his father, which were to be of "five footes and eight inches high." This agreement, which was witnessed by Inigo Jones, is mentioned in Wornum's edition of Walpole.

It will be remembered that the King was rather surprised at his Royal Consort's height when she arrived in June, 1625, and he evidently thought that like the woman player in Hamlet she was nearer the heavens by the altitude of a chopine "than nature had made her." Vandyke in the famous Louvre portrait of the King makes him look fairly proportioned, but there was perhaps ground for the somewhat rude remark of his elder brother Henry, "I will be King and Charles shall be an Archbishop for then he will have a long gown to hide his legs."

With regard to the portraiture of the King, the head much resembles that of the bust by Bernini which perished in the fire of 1698, when a great part of Whitehall Palace was consumed. The bust used to stand over the door of the King's closet, and is engraved in the 1793 edition of Pennant's London.

Of portraits of Charles there are perhaps more than of any other English King, and as is known, most bear the melancholy look which so struck Bernini. It may be added that it was for the bust by this sculptor that the triple portrait at Windsor was painted. In Copenhagen, the home of his warlike uncle, Christian IV., are to be seen several early portraits of Charles, and at Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, he is to be seen, aged about 10, in the robes of the Order of the Garter. Except for the loss of the sword buckles and straps, which fell down in 1810, and the theft of the sword when the Queen opened the Royal Exchange in Oct. 1844, this statue has suffered no more than others less interesting and less beautiful.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

AS it was in 1667, so it will be in 1898: a useful, though costly, object-lesson will be taught by a great London fire. The area of the recent conflagration is, we learn, to be "improved" and "properly opened." Then, too, the County Council proposes to place restrictions on the height to which buildings may be erected in or near narrow streets or ways. It is certainly time that new streets, along which lofty buildings are to rise, should be made wider than those they replace. In Hamsell Street many-storied edifices lined a passage so narrow that it quickly became a blow-pipe for the flames, and in such places neither the bravery nor the skill of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade can prove of much avail.

The widening of the streets of London was a point the importance of which was duly appreciated after the great fire of 1666; but the width considered sufficient for streets to be lined with buildings of the then usual altitude is obviously insufficient (from the fireman's point of view) for thoroughfares bordered with the mammoth structures of the nineteenth century.

By the way, in the various references that have been recently made to the re-building of London after the fire of 1666, little or

nothing has been said about the labours of those members of the judicial bench of the period, who, under the presidency of Sir Matthew Hale, acted with unflagging energy in the cause of re-building London. They sat, whenever their services could be spared, in a Court specially erected for them in Clifford's Inn, and it is interesting (as Mr. Inderwick in "The King's Peace" points out) to note that they initiated, in a modified form, the theory of betterment. Owners of sites, improved in value by new or enlarged streets, were to contribute, in proportion to such advanced values, to the general fund for the re-building and improvement of the City and for compensation to those whose property was taken for that purpose.

The expenses of these Commissioners seem to have been defrayed out of the coal dues, which, as we know, were devoted to the re-building of London, and very curious are some of the entries in the accounts of expenditure of the dues. We have, for instance, an item, in 1670, of 39*l.* 1*s.* "for fitting Clifford's Inn" for the Commissioners; and, the next year, a payment for ground taken for "the more commodious standing" of the column erected to commemorate the fire. There are many other references to this "public collum" besides much that is curious in connection with the re-building of the City and its churches, and we hope to speak of these records more in detail in a subsequent issue.

The escape of Cripplegate Church from the recent fire was certainly remarkable. The bells hanging in its tower possess interest from the fact that they are the only mediæval church bells in the City; they form the subject of a communication from Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., to the present number of this magazine. Another object of interest in the Church is its Parish Register, recording, as it does, the burials of the authors of "Paradise Lost," and "The Book of Martyrs"; and we are quite with Dr. Hayman in thinking that so interesting a document should not remain uncopied.

About what a number of other Parish Registers, up and down the length and breadth of England, might the same remark be made! It behoves those who can afford it to support the efforts

of such bodies as the Parish Register Society, concerning which we have already spoken on more than one occasion. Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, too, is doing good work, so far as it goes, by printing portions of Parish Registers; the two volumes of Gloucestershire Marriages, which he has already issued, are not without interest to Londoners, since they relate to the "clothing villages," which sent many "younger sons" to the great metropolis to seek their fortune in the neighbourhood of Blackwell's Hall.

From speaking of a church which did not perish in 1666 we may appropriately turn to one that did; the bi-centenery of the re-opening of which was celebrated with due honour on the 2nd of December. Exceedingly curious are the accounts (vouched for by Nicholas Hawkesmore on behalf of Sir Christopher Wren) of money received and expended upon the re-building of St. Paul's Cathedral, and various incidents in the erection of the sacred edifice there find notice. At first we have payments to stonemasons, bricklayers, and smiths; later to painters, glaziers, and upholsterers. A new crane for "craining-up" the great stones, replaced one that had been destroyed by fire in August, 1688. Money expended upon the organ first appears in the account for 1704-1705, when 400*l.* was paid to "the organ-maker." In the account for the next year he is mentioned as receiving 250*l.* An item of 50*l.* "to the clockmaker" occurs in the account for 1706-1707, whilst in that for 1708-1709 we find a 150*l.* "for drawing and ingraving an outside view of the church and choir, representing the Queen, Lords, and Commons on a thanksgiving day." The writer of an excellent sketch of the Cathedral's history in the *Morning Post* (*vide* bibliography) laments that a greater clearance was not made of buildings, adjacent to the new St. Paul's; but the accounts contain many items of money paid for houses demolished around the Cathedral—as much as 1,700*l.* being paid for one of these.

In the first number of this magazine we recorded the transfer by Mr. Fortnum of his choice collection of bronzes from the Hill House, Stanmore, to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. They were followed by the Maiolica, an illustrated and descriptive catalogue of which was published last year. Till quite recently

there remained at Stanmore Mr. Fortnum's rich and beautiful collection of over 800 rings; these have now been given to Oxford. But it is not only public institutions that reap the benefit of his generosity. Her Majesty the Queen is the possessor of two rings of singular interest; one, given to her on the occasion of her Golden Jubilee, is the diamond signet of Henrietta Maria; the other, given quite recently, is a gold and sapphire signet ring, which belonged to Mary Stuart, wife of William III. Of both these Mr. Fortnum was the donor.

No one will be very much surprised to hear that birds are not so common as they were in Hertfordshire. Bricks and mortar generally oust the feathered inhabitants. But the part of this county in which the diminution seems most apparent is that into which the builder has not yet entered. It is, says Mr. Joseph Nunn—in the Transactions of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society—in the north of the county, on the chalk hills and in the woods that cover the land that juts into Cambridgeshire, that the birds are disappearing. Rare hawks and owls are but seldom seen; the magpie is extinct; goldfinches grow rarer every year; and the Royston crow will soon be represented only by the newspaper. It is not birds'-nesting that has done all this, but, as Mr. Nunn tells us, cats, gardeners, gamekeepers, and the modern gunner!

It is satisfactory, however, to note that though much has gone yet much remains. Mr. Alan F. Crossman is able, in the same publication, to record the appearance of four species not before recorded in the Society's Transactions—the Great Reed Warbler, the White Fronted Goose, the Gadwall, and the Velvet Scoter. Three out of the four were noticed at Tring Reservoir Mr. Crossman gives us a useful hint for adding to the record of birds observed in the county. He tells us to make diligent enquiry as to the slaughter-place of stuffed birds; for the "sportsman," who considers the front parlour a more suitable place for a rare bird than that which nature provides, is fond of recording the place of capture on some portion of the case that encloses his victim.

Most of us know that Hertfordshire cricket has not been in a very flourishing state of recent years. Lack of funds and want of a suitable County Ground have been largely answerable for this state of things. The Herts County C.C. has now recognized Clarence Park, St. Albans, as the County Ground and seeks contributions to the amount of 500*l.* a year for the next three years. The sum is none too much if Hertfordshire intends to resume its former position among cricketing counties. No very elaborate programme will be sketched out for the coming season, but there will be the usual encounter with the M.C.C., and the element of novelty will not be wanting if a fixture can be arranged with the Parsee XI., which is to visit England during the summer. With the Earl of Clarendon as its President, and the Hon. W. Grimston and Dr. J. Earl Norman as its Secretaries, the new Club should flourish—and will flourish if all who wish long life to cricket contribute to its funds.

The Railway Bills in the coming session of Parliament do not particularly affect the counties with which these pages are concerned. There are proposals for a light railway from Finchley to Hendon, and for certain underground railways in London, one of which, that from Charing Cross to Paddington, is to pass under Hyde Park, and it is satisfactory to note that electricity is coming to be recognized as a more appropriate "tractive" power than steam for trains running in tunnel-railways; for despite the alleged healthiness of the atmosphere of the Metropolitan Railway, the majority of people fail to appreciate the sanitary benefits said by Mr. John Bell to be conferred now by a long wait at Portland Road or Gower Street Stations. There are a good many Tramway Bills before Parliament, mostly affecting the Hammersmith district and the country west of it as far out as Brentford and Hanwell.

Talking of railways brings to mind a rather remarkable engineering feat in railway work performed the other Sunday (November 14th) in Hertfordshire on the Great Northern Railway. The old iron bridge, south of Hatfield, and over which run two sets of metals, was temporarily closed, and with all necessary appliances at hand was removed and replaced by a new iron girder bridge, in about fifty minutes!

The Directors of the Great Central Railway want a name for their new London terminus. The *Builder* suggests "Lyllestton," and what could be more historically appropriate; for the station, coal yard and sidings, will stand within the confines of the ancient manor of that name, once a portion of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

As the City of London has long been a recruiting ground for the order of baronets, a word or two may not be out of place here on the discussion as to their rank now in progress in the columns of the *Times*, and some other newspapers. The baronets, it is clear, are not satisfied with their status: they were not so as far back as the year 1612, when the order was but a year old. A contemporary document in Lord Westmoreland's MSS. shows us that the baronets felt they had not got quite enough for their money, and prayed precedence over the younger sons of peers "alleging the identity of baronets and bannerets."

But King James said "no"; said it very emphatically, and when the Baronets' counsel—"that hopefull gent', Mr. Hennage Fynche," as the document calls him—urged their case with more length and force than discretion, his Majesty exclaimed: "Thoughe I am a Kinge of men, yet I am noe Kinge of tyme, for I growe old with this." But Master Finch would not take the hint. On he went, and began urging James, if he would not declare baronets to be bannerets, yet not to set them after the younger sons of peers.

This was too much! His Majesty, "with a scornful indignation," exclaimed, "I marvaile what this fellowe means, that woulde seeme to know what I intende"; and thereupon condescended to "tell this tale" as appropriate: There were two advocates of "soe contrary factions," that whatever the one said the other contradicted. The case was wearisome, and one of them fell asleep over the other's arguments. "Suddenlie," said the King, his opinion was asked on some point, and he promptly answered: "I am againste what the other sayed"; but, said those in Court, he has not yet spoken on that point. "Why then," said his opponent, "I am against that which he shall saye."

No doubt this "joke from the bench," brought down the Court, and we learn that, after it, Mr. Finch relapsed into silence. "Mr. Recorder" then urged the Barons' opposition, but the King told him there was nothing in Mr. Finche's contentions, worthy of answer. Then Sir Moyle Finch, little profitting by the rebuke administered to his kinsman, essayed to keep on the discussion, urging the possibility of the King having come to a wrong opinion: "Do you think," cried James, "that I sit here in God's seate to come prejudged on either side," and Sir Moyle was quickly "upon his knee." Other of the "new nobility" followed; and old Lord Wotton could not refrain from saying he never remembered that "Anie ever carried themselves with such audacious and unmannerlike boldness" as the Baronets had that day done! The whole scene is so characteristic of the King, and of the times, that perhaps the reader will pardon the digression.

It is history that the Baronets did not get their way, but even with its less dignified precedence the order was eagerly sought, and baronetcies were bestowed by Charles I. with a lavish hand. There is a list of baronets' patents in the forth-seventh report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, but the list is far from complete; it mentions some bestowed by Charles at Oxford, and recorded in the Clerk of the Crown's book; but it does not name the numerous creations entered in the Signet Office Docquet Book for the years 1642-1646, which is still preserved.

By the death of Mr. William Winckley, F.S.A., which occurred at Harrow on the 16th of November, that parish and neighbourhood have lost one who took an active interest in their history and literary associations. Through his instrumentality the ancient font of St. Mary's Church was rescued from a rubbish heap in the old vicarage garden and restored to its proper position, and it was he who called Mr. John Murray's attention to the condition of Byron's tomb in Harrow Churchyard, with the result that the grave was enclosed by the iron railing which now surrounds it.

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from Vol. III. p. 202.)

Datchworth.—Inquisition taken at Ware, 3rd June, 1628, by the oaths of Edward Carter, of Bengeo, Christopher Brown, Thomas Greene, John Fynch, and Henry Smith, of Hertford, Robert Sibthorpe, of Widford, John and Thomas Reddington, of Hunsdon, John Searinge, of Hoddesdon, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Pattyson, Edward Addames, and Thomas Dowell, of Great Amwell, John Hickman, of Thundridge, David Chapman, and John Mason, of Standon, who say that there was formerly a "Church House" at Datchworth, belonging to the inhabitants, with a little "pightel" pertaining to it, which house was sold by the said inhabitants, and then the said pightel lay open to the street. One Arden, clerk of the parish, requested the inhabitants to allow him to erect a "little tenement" on part of the pightel; they agreed, and gave him the greatest part of the timber of which it was built, and suffered Arden and his wife to dwell there during their lives. After their deaths the inhabitants admitted John Lucye as their tenant at a rent of 12*s.* a year, which was paid to the churchwardens. Lucye was "put out" and it was let to Thomas Tyler, at the request of Mr. Payne, "then parson of Datchworth," who undertook to see the rent duly paid. Mr. Payne died and Tyler refused to pay the rent, saying that the house and pightel anciently belonged to the Church, and under this pretence had paid no rent for ten years. Order (it being proved that the property anciently belonged to the inhabitants) that the premises should for ever remain at the disposal of the inhabitants for the benefit of "the poor of Datchworth," Tyler to give up possession and pay all arrears of rent. *(Bundle* 11, *No.* 12).

Ware, Amwell, and Layston.—Inquisition taken at Ware on the same day and by the oath of the same jurors as that noted above. The jurors say that Thomas Gaskyn, of Amwell, tanner, by will, dated 16th August, 1586, gave to "the poor" of Ware, Amwell, and Layston, the yearly sum of 6*s.*—2*s.* to each parish—payable out of two acres of meadow in Crane Meade. For default of payment, the churchwardens of the said parishes to enter the premises and retain possession till payment was made. The said two acres had been lately purchased by Robert Pryce, of Ware (who had notice of the charge upon them at the time of purchase) and he is ordered to pay the rent. *(Ibid.)*

Ware.—Inquisition taken at Ware, 20th June, 1628, by the oaths of the last-named jurors, who say that:

Humphrey Spencer, of Ware, gentleman, citizen and haberdasher, of London, and John Thorowgood, of Ware, yeoman, by indenture, of 20th March, 1612-13—between themselves of the one part, and Robert Key, clerk, John Watts, Esq., and John his son, George Strode, Esq., Nathaniel Duckett, gent., John Leonard, gent., Richard and John his sons, William Armstrong, Humphrey Colley, gent., John Thorowgood, junr., John his son, Henry Kympton and Henry his son, John Cross and John his son, Oliver Harvey, senr. and John his son, Thomas Swynsted and Thomas and Richard his sons, John North and John his son, George Meade and George his son, Thomas Osbiston and Henry his son, Humphrey Harvey, Robert Pryce and Robert his son, John Haggard, Robert Leonard, son of John Leonard, junr., Thomas Meade son of Thomas Meade, Michael Daulton and Michael his son, Nicholas Meade, Christopher Dixon, Robert his son, Humphrey Packer, Oliver Harvey, junr., William Watts and William his son, William Squier son of John Squier, Thomas Haggard and Thomas his son, Thomas Ford and Andrew his son, Thomas son of Richard Gunn, William Nichols and Wm. his son, Wm. Rogers and James his son, Thomas Collup, Robert Bromley, Jonathan Bromley, Michael Watts and Michael his son, Robert Harding and John his son, Edward Bradley and Edward his son, Adrian Porter, Thomas Hudson, Thomas Phinton, and Thomas his son, John Huchin and John his son, Robert Spencer of Babs Green (Bals Green?), Stephen Lammas and Stephen his son, Robert Spencer, baker, William Heath and Isaac his son, John Bilson and John his son, Richard Pavie, junr., John Lilley, John Hammon, John Spencer, William Gutteridge and Thomas Lewin, "inhabitants of the town and parish of Ware," of the other part—it was witnessed that the parties of the first part, were seized, in trust, for the inhabitants of Ware, of:—

(1) The "White Hart" inn in Ware, with stables, &c., in "the Water Roe" of the said town, between the tenement of John Haggard called the "Catherine Wheel" on the east side, that of Paul Hogg, called the "Black Bell" on the west, upon the river Lea on the south, and the King's highway on the north; and an acre of meadow called "the Dewrodde" on the south side of Broad Mead along by the river there, within the parishes (*sic*) of Amwell; of an acre of meadow in Ware Park, between that late of Robert Leonard on the north, that "late of Newhall, and now of Sir Henry Fanshaw," on the south, one end abutting on the said Park towards the east, and the other upon the river towards the west. These had been in the tenure of Alice Abbott, widow, and were lately in that of Nicholas Bleake.

(2) A barn, with a garden or yard adjoining in Dead Lane, in Ware, and a close of pasture, of about four acres, called the Bell Close, formerly in the tenure of Robert Leonard and then in that of John Leonard, lying in the fields of Ware, between the Buriefield on the west and Ralph Clarke's close on the east.

(3) An inn called the "Saracen's Head," in Ware, with appurtenances in the "Water Roe" between the tenement late John Harvey's and then Alice Harvey's, having the "Cardinal's Hat" on the east, and abutting on High Street, north, and the river Lea, south; and also of a pasture in Northingshe (?) Marshe, in the parish of Amwell, which, with the said inn, had been demised to Richard Bartlett, of Ware, and were then in the occupation of Robert Wilson.

(4) Two tenements, late in the tenure of Richard Tick . . . . of Ware, carpenter, and then in that of Philip Wright and Ann Nicholson, widow, in Mill Lane, in Ware aforesaid, between the tenement late of Nicholas Clarke, of Nazing, Essex, yeoman, and then in that of ——— Clarke, on the east, that of Francis Roberts, gentleman, on the west, the garden of Widow Cox on the north, and the Mill Lane on the south.

(5) A "brickhouse," commonly called "the Almehouse" (*sic*) in Cryb (?) Street, in Ware, and a messuage and two small cottages adjoining, lately in the several occupations of Thomas Knight, John Stringley, William Neale, Alice Warcap *alias* Marshe, widow, and Thomas Thawe, and then in that of John Sharpull (?), Philip Winchley, Edward Hartinge, and John . . . . , between the tenement late of Oliver Geldnere, and then of George Meade, on the north, the way from Dead Lane to Ware Vicarage, on the south, and abutting east on Crib Street, and west upon the land of the said George Meade.

(6) A house called "the Tounehouse," otherwise the "Scholehouse," on the south side of Ware Church, and between the tenement late of Robert Leonard and then of William Armstrong on the south, the churchyard on the north, the tenement late of Francis Robinson (?) and then of John Hammond on the east and the said churchyard on the west.

The deed of 20th March, 1612-13, conveyed the abovesaid property to the parties of the said second part in trust for the inhabitants of Ware, and it was agreed that on each Easter Tuesday twelve of the said feoffees should meet in the parish church and take account of the receipts and expenditure of the previous year, and elect two of their number as collectors for the year ensuing. Various other points touching dealings with the charity estate are set out in this deed, and it was agreed that the Trustees' deed chest should for ever remain in the parish church of Ware.

The jury find that "the White Hart" had been leased to Nicholas Bleake on 4th October, 1612, and that meetings of the feoffees of these "Town Lands" had been held on successive Easter Tuesdays; but they say that there have been no distraints made for non-payment of rents. They give numerous instances of defaults. They mention, *inter alia*, that there were several years' rent in arrear for the "White Hart," but they add that in one of these years, 1626, the inn was "visited with sickness and thereby discustomed." They say that the "Saracen's Head" had "a great tiled barn" belonging to it, which had fallen down and that a "hay house" had been built on part of the land on which it stood, but this building was 15 feet shorter (?) and 2 feet narrower than the barn; other buildings belonging to the said inn needed repair to the value of 50*l.* Thomas Hilliard, who then resided in part of the said inn ought to repair the same. The jury go on to say that the "Dewrodde Acre" was "raised up" along the river side with chalk for the length of 95 poles and 7½ feet width; that it was sometimes "very much trodden and potched (*sic*) with carts and horses," and that Sir Hugh Middleton, knight, ought to make yearly satisfaction of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the town for the loss sustained.

The jury further say that the meadow in Edenhoe Marsh Gate, in the parish of Much Amwell, was charged under the will of Christopher Finke, dated in 1563, with the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the poor of Ware for ever, and with 12*d.* a year to the poor of Amwell. They say that for two years past William James held that meadow, that it was previously in the tenure of Thomas Collup, of Ware, and that the said 12*d.* to the poor of Amwell had never been paid. Order, censuring the past slackness of the collectors, referring to the damage thereby sustained by the town of Ware, and declaring that all arrears were to be paid to the new feoffees of the charity. *(Ibid).*

Yardley.—Inquisition taken at Hertford, 27th May, 1629, by the oaths of George Field, of Hertingfordbury, Daniel Crampthorne and Robert Colte, of Stortford, Robert Boreham, of

Brickenden, John Wright, of Great Amwell, John Daye, of Little Amwell, Richard Braye, Robert Grave and John Sympson, of Stanstead Abbots, William Addams, of Sawbridgeworth, George Hoppye, Edward Lunne, John Pettyt, and John Stone, of Hertford, and Richard Godfrey, of Thorley, who say that at the Court held by the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls at Yardley on 4th June, 1549, the bailiff certified the seizure of an acre of meadow in the Town Mead called Bedwell Valley, lately in the tenure of the inhabitants of Yardley, and to this acre were admitted John Halfhyde the elder, James Halfhyde, Thomas Shotbolte, Philip Austin, John Cooke, and Edward Sheparde to hold to them and their heirs for 101 years to the use of the "inhabitants with other lands in the same tenure and lately seized as aforesaid." The property was to be held by the rod and by the annual render of 2*s*., and the profits of the premises distributed to "the pcore and most needie people" of the parish of Yardley "by the overseeing and discretion of the churchwardens;" 3*s*. 4*d*. was given to the Lords for a fine on admission and fealty was done.

The said acre was occupied by Thomas Shotbolte, Esq., and Mary his wife, who, on every Sunday, gave to the said poor of Yardley, besides a bountiful contribution at special times, "far exceeding" the value of the said acre. After their deaths John Shotbolte, their son and heir, affirmed that the said acre belonged to the said poor, and thereupon Robert Sykes, vicar of Yardley, entered upon the said acre for the said purpose.

The jury further found that at the Court aforesaid the said Thomas Shotbolte, by Thomas Tunbridge, his attorney, prayed to be admitted (but not to the said use) to another piece of copyhold land in the said Town Mead, containing about half an acre, and then in Tunbridge's occupation.

The jury lastly presented that the issues of the aforesaid acre ought to be distributed to "the most indigent poor persons of the said parish" according to the "discretions of the overseers and churchwardens."

It was found (the inhabitants of Yardley, Robert Sykes, the vicar, and Lady Elizabeth Griffin, who claimed the said acre, being present) that the said acre was anciently assured to the inhabitants of Yardley to the use of the poor, and that this was a charitable use within the meaning of the Statute; and that the profits of the said acre were so employed till of late the said Lady Griffin (who had purchased lands in Yardley of the said Thomas Shotbolte) did "entitle" herself to the said acre as part of those lands, and it was ordered that the profits of the said acre should be employed to the said charitable uses. *(Bundle* 11, *No.* 15*)*.

Puckeridge and Standon.—Inquisition taken at Hertford, 27th May, 1629, by the oaths of the last named jurors, who present and find a deed of 27th March, 1613, between Thomas Crouch the elder "of the bridge of Lottesford" in the parish of Standon, Thomas Manning, of Standon, and John Lampkyn, of Royden, yeoman, of the one part, and Ralph Sadler, Esq., Richard Wroth, Esq., Henry Heron, gent., Richard Beadle, George Crowche, Thomas Kirbie, William Barfoot, Thomas Crowche, of Austyns, brother of the said George, Thomas Crowche the younger, son of the said Thomas Crowche, of "the bridge," John Godfrey, John Gyles, and John Weedinge, of the parish of Standon aforesaid, by which the parties of the first part granted to those of the second, the annual rent of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the "great messuage," sometime of Thomas Hunte, skinner, in the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, then in the occupation of Edward Elrington, Esq., and out of the messuage called Irelands, in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, then in the occupation of George Markham; and also out of the said Thomas Hunt's land in Puckeridge, in the parish of Braughing, then in the tenure of Margaret Rutter, which aforesaid property, they, together with Thomas Sadler, son and heir apparent of Sir Ralph Sadler, Robert Gravenor, gent., Barnaby Witherall, Thomas Smartfoote, Nicholas Godfrey, Nicholas Osbaston, George Crowch, Thomas Hamkyn, and Richard Fisher, then deceased, had to them, their heirs and assigns for ever of the gift of Sir Ralph Sadler, knight, Richard Fisher, gent., Henry Osbaston and Thomas Crowche, of Standon, by deed of 24th May, 1575, and which they, Guy Wade (?), Esq., Richard Witherall, gent., John Brett, Richard Crowche, Nicholas Kirbye, John Parnell, John Seaton (?) and Nicholas Barrye obtained to them, their heirs and assigns, by the gift of Thomas Hunt, citizen and skinner, of London, executor of George Crowche, of the same "mystery," in performance of the said George's will, dated 17th September, 1544, left towards "mendinge of the highwaie betweene Wadesmyll and Puckeridge," and towards "the preferment of poore maydes' marriages of the said parish of Standon," as appears by deed of 6th March, 1554-5.

The jury found that the said George Crowche, of Standon, yeoman, had taken the said yearly rent of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4d., since 1613, amounting to 170*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and had "misemployed" 14*l.* 2*s.* of that sum. This he was ordered to pay over to the uses aforesaid, and "instantlie" did so. *(Ibid).*

(To be Continued).

THE COST OF KNIGHTHOOD—SIR ROBERT CHILD'S FEES ON RECEIVING THAT HONOUR IN 1714.

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, TREAS. SOC. ANT.

AS the detailed accounts of the fees paid by knights in the early part of the last century are now rare, I am induced to transcribe the bill Sir Robert Child paid to the Heralds' College for the honour of knighthood in the year 1714. It will be seen therefrom what the various officials individually received.

"A bill of fees due to the King's servants from all persons that receive the honour of Knighthood.

To the Earl Marshall of England, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4d.; to the Heralds, 8*l.* 10*s.*; to the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, 5*l.*; to the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber, 5*l.*; to the Gentleman Usher Assistant, 1*l.* 5*s.*; to the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, 5*l.*; to the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters, 4*l.*; to the Knight Harbinger, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the Gentlemen and Yeoman Harbingers, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the Robes, 4*l.*; to the Wardrobe, 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; to the Pages of the Bedchamber, 4*l.*; to the Serjeants at Arms, 5*l.*; to the Serjeant Porter, 1*l.*; to the Serjeant and office of the Trumpetts, 3*l.*; to the Sewers of the Chamber, 2*l.*; to the Drum Major, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the Grooms of the Chamber, 1*l.*; to the Pages of the Presence, 10*s.*; to the Surveyor of the Ways, 10*s.*; to the Surveyor of the Dresser, 10*s.*; to the Yeoman of the Mouth, 1*l.* 16*s.*; to the Gentlemen of the Cellar and Buttry, 1*l.* 12*s.*; to the Yeoman Ushers, 1*l.*; to the Master Cooke, 1*l.* 5*s.*; to the Keepers of the Councill Chamber, 1*l.*; to the Footmen, 2*l.*; to the Coachmen, 10*s.*; to the Corporalls of the Guards, 5*l.*; to the Porters at the Gate, 1*l.*; to the Clossett Keeper, 10*s.*; to the Register of the Colledge of Armes, 1*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; more to the six Pages of the Bed Chamber for being knighted within the verge thereof, 3*l.*; to the King's Barbers, 1*l.*; Sum total, 86*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—David Davis, collecter. Recd. this 25th day of Sept. 1714, of Sir Francis Child, knight, the sume of eighty-six pounds eleven shillings and sixpence in full for his fees due to the King's servants for his honour of knighthood."

Being satisfyed of the truth of
the p[re]mises in w[ri]tten Certificate I doe accordingly
Certifie y[e] same. Desireing the Justices of y[e]
Peace for y[e] County of Hertford whom al
Jeani informeth of y[e] John Studwood —
to be appointed to allow unto the widow a
competent portion for y[e] maintenance of y[e]
Infants thereof according to y[e] Statute.
Given under my hand & Seale this
28th of May 1653

Cromwell

THE COUNTY RECORDS OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

We referred, last year (Vol. III. pp. 104-105), to the cleaning, sorting, and binding of the Hertfordshire County Records, then in progress. The good work has been carried on, and notes of documents of local or general interest have been taken. Some of these are referred to in the report of the Records Committee of the Council, dated 22nd March, 1897. We notice in the volume for 1622, a petition as to the fall of the "Town House" at Kimpton; a letter from the Bishop of Lincoln to the Justices, directing them to enforce, with rigour, the Acts against vagrants, and to check a general rise in prices, considering the plentiful crops of the previous season. In the volume for 1640 are:—Information against those who destroyed the interior of Great Hadham Church, and a petition about the fishery at Hemel Hempstead; in that for 1652-6, a petition from the Minister of Shenley, who had been debarred from the privilege of keeping a school, two certificates signed by Oliver Cromwell and sealed with the seal of his Coat of Arms (see opposite), and a memorandum that the bridge at Sawbridgeworth was built at the county's charge in 1617; in the volume for 1657-60, particulars of brawling in the churches of Hunsdon and Thorley, and a curious petition as to the repair of Stephen Ewer's chapel adjoining Hatfield Church; and in the volume for 1664, a certificate of damage done by a fire at Northchurch.

LIST OF LIVERYMEN AND FREEMEN OF THE CITY COMPANIES, A.D. 1538:

BY EDWARD SALISBURY, B.A.

(*Continued from Vol. III. p.* 191).

CUTLERS.

Hugh Holmes	Thomas Humfrey	Arche Wykham
Thomas Atkynson	John Crathorne	John Symondson
John Giles	John Thorneton	Nicholas Humfrey
John Wilford	Richard Rome	Robert Eltham
John Harryson	Rogier Curwyn	Chad Scott
John Hayland	John Jerom	William Thorpp
Marion Garrett	William Haryson	Raufe Bryce

William Symondson
William Marler
John Hawkyns
Richard Carter

Thomas Clyff
John Smythe
Cristofer Alee
John Barton
Thomas Worme
John Butt
Henry Heymond
John Porter
William Page
Rogier Greswell
John Leycetour

Robert Lashford

Hugh Boswell
John Yeward
William Symondson
John Sterop
Robert Bell
Robert Haryson
Myles A Northe
Antony Messyngere
William Aleyn
John Ray
Antony Togyll
Thomas Jacson
William Chatborne
John Forster

John Myghell
Thomas Fyreby
William Smythe
Thomas Owen
Richard Fauser
Thomas Colynson
Mighell Baker
Henry Johnson
Richard Barrett
Richard Colynson
Thomas Malynger
George Bowre
Thomas Thorpp
Symond Bowmer

SADLERS.

John Mayre
William Stodard
Richard Brown
Michael Briseworth
Thomas Aunsell
John Ward
William Storr
Robert Water
William Baynbrygg
Edward Steward
Robert Aydilsey
Robert Kechyn

John Fysher
Robert Stuard
Thomas Pratt
Hugh Duers (?)
William Gurnard
Christofer Smythe
Thomas Leche
Robert Redde

William Rede

John Bonde
Deynis Wilson
William Witt
William Yanson
Nicholas Parott
Water Spynke
Robert Smale
Cristofer Robson
William Hobson
John Hall
John Gyll
John Alestry
Mathiew Anderson
Yvory Wrastlyn
Rafe Barker
John Webbe
John Mylles
John Gardener
William Churchman

Olyver Querne
John Pease
William Welles
Richard Bradbury
William Barton
Bartholome Whityng
John Rose
William Storer
Richard Bevon
Richard Belet
Robert Glene
Thomas Foster
John Selebrand
William Crowd
Richard Wilson
William Curtis
Mrs. Danby
The good wife Pounde
The good wif Couper
The good wif Yong

CORDWAYNERS.

Thomas Nycolson
Peter Peterson
Robert Rabon
Thomas Archer
William Gybson
Thomas Threder
William Denys
Thomas Raynton
Robert Owtred
Edmond Mede
Edward Pechy
Edmond Baker
James Banester
Richard Meyger
John Dey

Rowland Dent
Richard Bedall
John Dyryke
Raffe Dyer

Barnard Kyngston
Thomas Pacy
Richard Peterson
Robert Horsey
Rice Davie
John Hilles
Richard Rafe
Thomas Poll
John More
Henry Edwardes
Edmond Spencer

Harry Ball
Mathiew Gibson
Hewe Welshe
Robert Willis
Henry Roefe
William Robyns
John Waren
Thomas Clare

John Andrewes
Richard Andrewes
Richard Sparowe
Robert Pyman
John Bacon
Rogier Awderson
William Russell
Richard Empson
John Lawson
Mathiewe Melton
George Cockes
Richard Banester
Robert Waldon
Richard Norry
Nicholas Sylkby
John Parrott
John Taylour
Thomas More

CURRYARS.

Olyver Abbot
Nicholas Bromefeld
Edmonde Hurloke
George Foyster
William Stokes
John Rawe
John Forest
John Alysander.
John Blaklock
John Edwardes
John Godfrey

John Andersby
Robert Edexyge

John Burnam
Thomas Large
Christofer Washford
Robert Johnson
William Shipton
William Heyward
Hugh Davy
Philip Kover
Thomas Bromefeld
John Alcoke

Germane Howman
Peter Smythe
Richard Lyon

Thomas Alyson
Thomas Barnes
William Fisher
Thomas Berdswrothe
Henry Haryson
Alane Bygmore
John Baynam
Robert Mason
Richard Logston
Hugh Davy
John Staly
Thomas Wilkynson

TALOWE CHAUNDELERS.

John Hampton
Herry Norteryche
Richard Blake
John Burnett
William Lamynt
Edmond Goodwyn
Raffe Colyn
Robert Heron
Thomas Bell
Thomas Cuttell
Thomas Barber
Robert Hunt
Robert Jonson
Stephen Astell
Humfrey Walson

Thomas Peryn
John Haryson
Henry Norman
James Quyke
Edward Gregory
Adam Harrys
William Stephins
William Johnes
William Dancaster
Richard Medley
William Knyght
Thomas Stowey
William Prowtyng
Thomas Eve
Alex' Brown
William Bradfote
William Ive
John King

Walter Carter
Richard Dowcett
Richard Eve
John Goodlad
Raffe Marshall
Richard Levisham

Richard Atkinson
Robert Awoode
Thomas Jenetts
Robert Grenefeld
William Crokes
Henry Symson
John Chapman
Edmond Prymrose
John Ambrose
William Wolmore
Thomas Reymond
William fford
John Hale
Gilbert Lawson
John Awsten
Robert Fen
William Curteis
Richard Hutton
John Cockes
Richard Letgolde
George Davers
Richard King
George Cragges
John Odam
Thomas Joys
Edmond Ungles
John Elyott

John Parker
Henry Kychell
John Gyff
John Walter
Gerard Johnson
John Rufford
Thomas Cockes
John Albright
John Blithe
William Sydenham
John Waterhouse
John Jee
John Waram
William Dobson
Thomas Saunders
William Trowlopp
Thomas Haswell
John Haynes
Raufe Walker
John Kydder
William Piper
John Gyat
Peter Byrall
John Tyell
Water Grene
William Godiscoke
Water Westmerland
Water Billing
John Norteryche
John Turgeose
Thomas Feld
John Leving
Humfrey Gansy

FREMASONES.

Robert Lynke
George Symsom
Mr. Elmer
Thomas Newell
John Orger
Thomas West
William Prybell

William Chamberlain

Robert Sleeford
Richard Mydilton
Thomas Barker
Henry Mercer
Robert Smythe

Thomas Wilde
Fraunces Boone
William Holmes
Thomas Blomefeld
Robert Hawte
Edmond Rand
Thomas Hawys

Gabriell Caldham
Henry Pesemede

William Jonson
William Ashton
John Humfrey

Gilbert Borffam
John Paskyn
John Heward
William Ridgway
John Richardson
John Sorbett

Symond Kyngsfeld
John Charter
Richard Wolsham
Thomas Watson
Lewys Tucker
Robert Prybell

ARMORERS.

William Chamber
Thomas Weller
John Lymsey
John Richmond
John Aleyn
John Downyng
William Cooke
Nicholas Barker
Symond Cowper
William Newman
Richard Hount
John Hilton
William Smythe
George Brodes
Robert Stanfeld

William Lucreant

Robert Buckerd
John Trowlope
Edmond Jerham
Robert Slayter
Robert Paycock
William Gonn

Edmond Parkyns
Edward Sisson
Thomas Mylner
William Parr
James Jenyngs
William Barker
Thomas Fen
Richard Laycrofte
Thomas Gonn
Hugh Saunder

John Wolf
John Edwyn
William Kyngston
Thomas Baker
Miles Jerham
William Brown
John Porter
Robert Inner
Alexander Maperley
Rogier Tyndall
Richard Corke
Richard Ward
Robert James
Richard Empson
Peter Crowche
William Horsnayle

PASTELERS.

John Stephenson
John Fludd
Rogier Playfote
Richard Nycson
John Laurence
Richard Parker
William Spinke
Richard Towneshend
Thomas Nashe
Robert Bryde
Raffe Iswell
Richard Wilkinscn
Rogier Bettes
William Anderson
John Mirfyn
Rogier Brushe

John Cooke

John Armestrong
Thomas Baytman
John Mathewe
Mathew White
Stephen God
Richard Husband
Ariane Hanbushe
Thomas Samond
Christofer Smythe
John Chamberlayn
John Wilcokes
Barnard Garratt
Richard Jemson
John Aleyn
George Briges

John Poope
Robert Cotyngham
John Grove
Richard Monke
Richard Flynthurste
William Harward
Thomas Lorkyn
Andrewe Rive
William Palmer
John Mynstrelsey
William Robynson
John Hodges
William Pogehorne
John Holte
John Creswell

FRUTERERS.

David Garratt
Thomas Horre
Patrike Cornyshe
William Cantwell
Nicholas Harrys
Patrike Gallymore

John Bryan
Richard Grenway
Derbe Ryan
Richard Herrys
Thomas Goodhewe
William Dalamere
William Bryne

Nicholas Garve
Robert Shee
Philipp Haroll
William Pron
William Roche
Thomas Johnson
John Garrett

Marke Larke
Thomas Karne
John Hetyll
Robert Tewte
John Ireland
Stephen Austyn

Smalyg Stanle
Nicholas Bordyn
William Gylman
Charles Moreton
John Garve
Thomas Hedyn
John Hewett
John Ryon
Robert Porsell
Water Garrett
Richard Grenway
David Comyn
Thomas Bolton

COUPERS.

John Cherley
Henry Maxfeld
John Clerke
Rogier Tyrys
John Cloker the elder
William Mynton
Thomas Awoode
John Willys
Robert Hasyll
John Basley
Olyver Whithede
John Cloker the younger
Richard Byrd
John Nokes

Robert Bethycotes
John Batt
Thomas Williamson
John Whithede
Richard Trygg
John Johnson
Thomas Howse

William White
John Griffin
Water Gervis
Edmond Colyns
Thomas Johnson
Richard Thorneton
Robert Swane
William Andrewes
Hugh Purke
Peter Curre
John Amyas
William Hichurche
Thomas Franke
Stephen Gybson
Roland Kendall
Roland Hunter
William Chapman
Robert Belhowse
Martyn Burwell
Reynold Abardisley
Thomas Grygson
Thomas Monday

Humfrey Marshall
Henry Laurence
Thomas Buttler
Thomas Tunstall
Thomas Steyllorage
Thomas Forster
Robert Bell
Saunder Edwardes
John Hasyll
Thomas Furnes
John Edmondes
John Billisborowe
Thomas Gentilman
Robert Hall
Christofer Thorneton
Thomas Turner
John Thressher
John Hethe
Patrike Grage
John Brasier

FOUNDERS.

Thomas Raylton
Edward Colyngwood
Rogier Tailor
(*sic*) Wysse
Thomas Paxton
John Jutter
William Forde
Thomas Laurence
John Bere
James Sewyn
Humfrey Wight
William Abbott

John Chamber
William Adames
John Dandeson
Robert Henstoke
David Sothern
Christofer Stukes
Thomas Stacy

John Slye
Robert Lawen

William Sewen
John Wilkinson
Richard Clifford
John Freman
Thomas Grigby
Robert Froste
Riogier Mason
Thomas Fox
John Stephenson
John Greene
Henry Aleyn
John Hunt
Henry Whight
Thomas Bromeshawke
Thomas Halves
Thomas Preston
John Gykes
Peter Spencer
John Sewen
Robert Mapilbecke
John Brewer
William Baker
George Edway

William Shortred
Robert Fawconer
John Raylton
Thomas Tanner
Thomas Palmer
Thomas Thaxted
Thomas Goodhand
Henry Monke
Richard Richardson
Roger Bere
George Shutton
Thomas Spencer
Thomas Hartred
Richard Jackson
Richard Leedes
James Sede
William Hawes
Richard Poumfrete
Thomas Perte
William Rawlins
Thomas Barley

(To be Continued.)

A HERO OF PLAGUE-STRICKEN LONDON:

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

ON the chancel wall of the condemned Church of St. Michael Bassishaw, about to be pulled down by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the benefice united with that of St. Lawrence Jewry, is an interesting monument to the memory of Dr. Thomas Wharton, of whom it is recorded in the vestry minutes that "during the whole of the period of the great pestilence and fire he remained stedfastly at his post, doing his best towards preserving the lives of those visited, like a good physician and regardless of himself."

This eminent person resided in this parish for a period of at least twenty years. His name first appears in the Churchwarden's account book for the fourth year of the Commonwealth, 1653, wherein the Churchwarden debits himself with the receipt of "10*l.* for the rent of a house on the north side of the Church where Dr. Wharton dwelleth, for one whole year." It appears again in 1657: "Item Received for the grave and knell of Dr. Wharton's son, xx*s.*"

The house was burnt down in the great fire, but was rebuilt by the Vestry in 1670 out of the ruins of the ancient Church of St. Michael's, and the Vestry ordered that "The said Dr. Thomas Wharton be discharged of and from all manner of rent and arrearages of rent, claims and demands whatsoever to this day."

The final record appears in 1673: "received of Dr. Wharton for his burying in the Church £02:06:08." It appears by the minutes that the vestry in 1676 ordered that "the Widow Wharton be allowed 12*d.* per week during her weake and poore condition."

His remains were interred in the south aisle of this Church and a monument was erected to his memory by the parishioners. The inscription on the same being in Latin, is translated into English as follows, viz.:—

Stay thy foot in veneration,
O Traveller! whomsoever thou art.
Near this place is deposited all that was mortal
of
Thomas Wharton, M.D. Censor of the College of Physcians of London.

By Birth he was of Winston, in the County of Durham,
And he was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge;
But his actions testified
That he was neither born nor instructed
For his native place, or his University only,
But for the common benefit of the human race.
He was a Just, Virtuous, and Pious man,
Endowed with all the varieties of Learning;
Yet in one respect differing from other individuals,
Inasmuch as he certainly surpassed all the Physcians of his Time
In that fatally famous Pestilence
Which invaded London like a ferocious enemy
In the year 1666,
When the pressure of events had penetrated even to the ranks of the veterans,
And others were sounding a retreat,
He planted his Standard and stood inmovably by it;
And, declaring himself devoted to preserving the public safety,
He anxiously protected the lives of others
Whilst he regardlessly exposed his own.
Born 1614; Died 1673.

In 1860 it was found that the inscription was almost illegible and the vestry resolved to restore the monument at an expense of 6*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

It appears from a letter written by Pepys to Sir William Coventry on the 2nd July, 1665, that the sweating sickness at that date was "thickening" in the parish, and that he had counted eight houses shut up and called plague houses in Basinghall Street. The parson of the parish had fled to his country cure at Market Deeping, and the chief parishioners had taken to the fields at Hoxton and beyond. Dr. Wharton and the churchwarden alone remained. The "upper" churchwarden's account book, carefully kept since the first year of James I., shows how this good physician did what he could to mitigate the wants of the visited people.

"With food and faith, with medicine and with prayer."

It is very interesting to notice that Sir Christopher Wren mentions that he was at a meeting of the Royal Society in 1666 when it was recorded that Dr. Wharton had remained in London during the plague and he was requested to communicate the particulars of what he had observed.

The College of Physicians requested him to sit to Vandyk for

his portrait, which still hangs in the Censors' Room of that Institution. It was lent by the College for exhibition at South Kensington, and a photograph taken by the authorities there. The College of Physicians have expressed a desire to have the monument deposited with them, but the Vestry are of opinion that it should be preserved at St. Lawrence Jewry, the Church of the united parishes.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY REV. O. W. TANCOCK.

(Continued from Vol. III. p. 181).

NORTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1571-1759	Book iii.	Bap.	1759-1812
	Bur.	1584-1718		Bur.	1761-1812
	Mar.	1583-1750	Book iv.	Mar.	1752-1812
Book ii.	Bur.	1678-1761			

In the Return of 1830, by error, Book i. was stated to begin in the year 1657. The error is explainable as the book, which is of parchment, has some paper leaves at the beginning with parish records dated March 31, 1657. The Register was "written by Peter Rylands, of St. Albans, scrivener, 1593," a well-known man who wrote many registers. Book ii. is a Burials in Woollen book.

OFFLEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1653-1734	Book ii.	Mar.	1732-1753
	Bur.	1653-1734	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1764
	Mar.	1654-1734	Book iv.	Mar.	1764-1802
Book ii.	Bap.	1732-1812	Book v.	Mar.	1774-1810
	Bur.	1732-1812	Book vi.	Mar.	1811-1812

PELHAM, BRENT.

Book i.	Bap.	1539-1690	Book ii.	Mar.	1690-1754
	Bur.	1539-1689	Book iii.		1539-1773
	Mar.	1551-1689	Book iv.	Bap.	1773-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1690-1773		Bur.	1773-1812
	Bur.	1690-1773		Mar.	1754-1813

Book iii. is a beautifully written copy of the whole of Books i., ii., with memoranda, by John James Carne, of Penzance, curate, dated 1856.

In the Return of 1830, "one book, parchment, 1539-1690" is given, with a note "No other register can be found prior to 1813." In this Parish, therefore, two Registers, Books ii. and iv., have been recovered.

PELHAM, FURNEAUX.

Book i.	Bap.	1560-1738	Book ii.	Bur.	1739-1812
	Bur.	1560-1738		Mar.	1739-1753
	Mar.	1560-1738	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1739-1812			

PELHAM, STOCKING.

Book i.	Bap.	1695-1812	Book i.	Mar.	1695-1753
	Bur.	1695-1812	Book ii.	Mar.	1754-1812

PIRTON.

Bock i.	Bap.	1562-1776	Book ii.	Bur.	1774-1812
	Bur.	1558-1776	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1773
	Mar.	1560-1753	Book iv.	Mar.	1774-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1774-1812			

PUTTENHAM.

Book i.	Bap.	1678-1759	Book iii.	Bap.	1681-1812
	Bur.	1678-1759		Bur.	1681-1812
	Mar.	1678-1754		Mar.	1681-1754
Book ii.	Bur.	1684-1723	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1809

Book i. "in 1839 was found in 20 separate pieces of paper, up to 1759 was put in right order, collected and sewn together."

Book ii. is "Burials and Affidavit thereto," *i.e.*, a Burials in Woollen book.

Book iii. is "a copy of Book i. made by Rev. R. Woolley, of Wingrave, with continuation to 1812." In 1830 "Book iv. was much dilapidated."

RADWELL.

Book i.	Bap.	1590-1699	Book ii.	Mar.	1700-1753
	Bur.	1595-1699	Book iii.	Bap.	1787-1812
	Mar.	1602-1699		Bur.	1787-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1700-1784	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1812
	Bur.	1700-1784			

REDBOURNE.

Book i.	Bap.	1626-1695	Book iii.	Bur.	1744-1768
	Bur.	1626-1701		Mar.	1744-1752
	Mar.	1685-1701	Book iv.	Bap.	1773-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1696-1737	Book v.	Bur.	1769-1812
	Bur.	1695-1749	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1798
	Mar.	1703-1744	Book vii.	Mar.	1798-1812
Book iii.	Bap.	1738-1772			

Book i. was, in 1830, returned as "very imperfect"; it is irregularly kept. Book iii. has Burial entries overlapping Book ii., in which Burials are irregular.

There are Bishop's Transcripts for 1581, 1598, and 1599.

REED.

Book i.	Bap.	1539-1768	[Book ii.	Bap.	1768-1812
	Bur.	1539-1768		Bur.	1768-1812]
	Mar.	1540-1752	Book iii.	Mar.	1755-1807

Book ii. in existence in 1830 was not to be found in 1881, the present Rector has never been able to hear anything of it.

RICKMANSWORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1653-1716	Book iii.	Mar.	1723-1753
	Bur.	1653-1716	Book iv.	Bap.	1766-1797
	Mar.	1653-1704		Bur.	1766-1797
Book ii.	Bap.	1704-1722	Book v.	Bap.	1797-1812
	Bur.	1704-1722		Bur.	1797-1812
	Mar.	1716-1722	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1798
Book iii.	Bap.	1723-1766	Book vii.	Mar.	1798-1812
	Bur.	1723-1766			

There are Bishop's Transcripts for 1570, 1581, 1590, 1592, 1593, 1596, 1598, 1599, and 1629.

RIDGE.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1707	Book ii.	Mar.	1707-1761
	Bur.	1558-1707	Book iii.	Bap.	1789-1812
	Mar.	1561-1710		Bur.	1789-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1707-1789	Book iv.	Mar.	1761-1812
	Bur.	1707-1789			

ROYSTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1662-1812	Book ii.	Bur.	1678-1812
	Bur.	1662-1678	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812
	Mar.	1662-1754			

Book ii. is a Burials in Woollen book.

RUSHDEN.

Book i.	Bap.	1607-1668	Book ii.	Mar.	1672-1754
	Bur.	1607-1666	Book iii.	Bap.	1700-1812
	Mar.	1607-1669		Bur.	1700-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1672-1770		Mar.	1700-1748
	Bur.	1672-1770	Book iv.	Mar.	1792-1812

Book i. has entries of Baptisms regularly made till 1663, with odd pages dated 1664 and 1668. Book iii. repeats a large portion of Book ii. In Book iv. is affixed to page 1 an entry of a Marriage "April 7, 1792," and a Memorandum "in the year 1792, sometime before the solemnizing of the above marriage, the Chancel was broke into and set on fire by some person or persons, and the chest containing the Marriage Register (1754-1792) was burnt . . . . . A. Trollope, Vicar."

SACOMBE.

Book i.	Bap.	1726-1773	Book ii.	Bap.	1773-1812
	Bur.	1726-1773	Book iii.	Bur.	1773-1812
	Mar.	1726-1754	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1811

Book i. is very irregular and defective: about eight leaves have been cut out. "Many years (before 1830) Book i. was stolen with the other contents of the iron box, and it is thought that the leaves were then cut out."

ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1689	Book iv.	Bap.	1746-1774
	Bur.	1558-1678		Bur.	1746-1774
	Mar.	1558-1690		Mar.	1746-1774
Book ii.	Bap.	1701-1709	Book v.	Bap.	1791-1812
	Bur.	1701-1709		Bur.	1791-1812
	Mar.	1701-1709	Book vi.	Mar.	1743-1778
Book iii.	Bap.	1743-1812	Book vii.	Mar.	1779-1802
	Bur.	1743-1812	Book viii.	Mar.	1802-1812

The Return of 1830 gave "Registers 1743-1812: the earlier books were destroyed by fire, 1743." Book i. was discovered in a loft in St. Albans in 1880, was rebound, and restored to the Rector: it has been transcribed and published by Mr. William Brigg, 1897. The original Book ii., Bap. 1690-1742, Bur. 1678-1742, Mar. 1691-1742 was destroyed by the fire on 14th Sept. 1743, which burnt down the Rectory, Archdeacon Cole's house. A portion of the hiatus is supplied by the present Book ii., which is a small paper book of rough entries. Book iv. is a paper book containing Church music. The entries of births, marriages, and deaths between the dates which it covers have been fair copied into Book iii., but the burial entries have a special interest as they indicate the places of interment. Book v. is a rough entry book, and, as Book iv., not a real Register; its entries have been copied into Book iii.

ST. MICHAEL (ST. ALBANS).

Book i.	Bap.	1643-1724	Book ii.	Bur.	1724-1812
	Bur.	1643-1724		Mar.	1724-1755
	Mar.	1643-1724	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1803
Book ii.	Bap.	1724-1812	Book iv.	Mar.	1803-1812

There are Bishop's Transcripts for 1572, 1581, 1584, 1592, 1598, 1599, and 1629, all printed in *Herts Genealogist.*

ST. PETER (ST. ALBANS).

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1721	Book iii.	Mar.	1727-1753
	Bur.	1558-1678	Book iv.	Bap.	1796-1812
	Mar.	1558-1721	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1786
Book ii.	Bur.	1678-1812	Book vi.	Mar.	1787-1812
Book iii.	Bap.	1722-1795			

In Book i. the Marriages are interrupted at the end of 1707 by the Burials, and continued at the end of the Burials. Book ii. is a Burials in Woollen Book; at the end of the Volume are entries of those buried in the "Friends'" Burial Ground. In Book iii. the Marriages come in the midst of the Baptisms.

ST. STEPHEN (ST. ALBANS).

Book i.	Bap.	1597-1656	Book iii.	Bur.	1724-1793
	Bur.	1558-1653		Mar.	1728-1753
	Mar.	1552-1660	Book iv.	Bap.	1794-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1717-1725		Bur.	1794-1812
	Bur.	1679-1691	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1800
	Mar.	1697-1723	Book vi.	Mar	1801-1812
Book iii.	Bap.	1726-1794			

There are Bishop's Transcripts for 1581, 1598, 1599, 1629, 1693. The Register for 1561-1563 is with the Probate Records of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans, now preserved at Somerset House, and is printed in the *Herts Genealogist.* The Transcripts 1581, 1598, and 1599 are already printed above.

To be Continued.

A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

[Whilst cordially thanking numerous contributors to this list, the Editor is compelled, owing to the rapid increase of demands upon his space to omit some of the items so kindly supplied. The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review.]

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THE BARNET ASSOCIATION IN 1792.

[The copy of the following transcript is obligingly communicated by Mr. J. H. Vinson.—Ed.]

"AT a meeting held at the Red Lion Inn, Chipping Barnet, in the county of Hertford, the 24th day of December, 1792, to continue an association formed for prosecuting offenders who shall at any time hereafter commit any burglaries, robberies, or other offences, in the several parishes of Chipping Barnet, East Barnet, Shenley, Ridge, Aldenham, Elstree, and Totteridge, in the county of Hertford; South Mims, Hadley, and Enfield district, in the county of Middlesex;

We whose names are hereunto subscribed have made and entered into the following resolutions, rules, and agreements, that is to say, resolved,

That the association heretofore entered into, and called the Barnet Association, be continued; and that it shall extend to the persons and property of the subscribers within the several parishes aforesaid, and to the persons and property of such other subscriber or subscribers within the several parishes aforesaid, and to the persons and property of such other subscriber or subscribers as reside in the adjoining parishes; and that the following rewards be paid to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the said parishes who shall discover, apprehend, or take any offender or offenders who shall be found guilty of any of the offences hereinafter mentioned in such proportions as a committee, now or hereafter to be appointed, shall think proper, to be paid on conviction, over and above such sum and sums of money as are payable and allowed by any Act of Parliament, provided that the offender or offenders be in the first instance committed for the offence done or perpetrated within the said associated district; the committee nevertheless being empowered, and they are hereby empowered, liberally to reward all other persons who shall appear to them to have exerted themselves in the said apprehending and conviction.

First—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of housebreaking, 20*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Second—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of setting fire to any house, outhouse, barn, stack, or stacks of hay, corn, wood, or straw, 20*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Third—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of stealing lead from off any church, house, out-house, or office, 15*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Fourth—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of a robbery on the highway, or within any field or place in either of the parishes aforesaid, committed on the person of any of the subscribers within their own parishes, or in the associated district, or on any other persons who shall by the committee be considered as under their protection, 15*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Fifth—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of horse-stealing, 15*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Sixth—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of stealing any bull, ox, cow, calf, sheep, or hog, 7*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Seventh—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of any other grand larceny not herein before specified, 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Eighth—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of buying or receiving any goods or effects, knowing the same to be stolen, such sum as the committee shall think proper, not exceeding 20*l.*, nor less than 5*l.*

Ninth—For apprehending every person who shall be convicted of breaking hedges, park pales, or other fences, or stealing any kind of wood, or committing any kind of pettit larceny, such sum as a committee shall think proper, not exceeding 4*l.*, nor less than twenty shillings.

And we do hereby nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Earl Howe, George Byng, and William Phillimore, Esquires, William Garrow, doctor of physic, the Reverend Charles Jeffries Cottrell, Charles Mason, Samuel Gambier, Daniel Carpenter, Joseph Darby, John Benedict Durade, and William Wroughton, Esquires, together with all such persons who for the time being shall be and act as justices within the counties aforesaid, and are subscribers hereto, and also the Treasurer and the several Sub-Treasurers for the time being, and every subscriber of ten guineas, or upwards, to this association, to be a committee for managing, conducting, and carrying on the aforesaid design: And we do hereby authorize and empower them, or any five or more of them, from time to time, to order and direct all such proceedings and prosecutions for the conviction of offenders, as they may judge expedient, and to pay and defray not only all the costs, charges, and expenses of such proceedings and prosecutions, but also all sums of money to be paid and given for apprehending offenders upon conviction; and further to extend the said rewards, or pay any reasonable sums, if any particular circumstances shall arise, or great cost accrue, in apprehending, detecting, or discovering any offender or offenders; and for those purposes to draw for such sums as shall or may be necessary upon the treasurer of this community; and to call, from time to time, upon the respective subscribers for so much of their subscription as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

And we do appoint James Quilter, Esquire, treasurer.

And we also appoint the several persons sub-treasurers, that is to say, for Aldenham; William Garrow, doctor of physic, for Chipping Barnet; the Reverend Benjamin Underwood, for East Barnet; William Franks, Esq., for Enfield district; Charles Mason, Esq., for Elstree; William Makepeace Thackeray, Esq., for Hadley; Samuel Gambier, Esq., for Shenley; Edward Vincent, Esq., for South Mims; the Reverend John Willis, for Ridge; and John Fiott, Esq., for Totteridge.

And we do hereby severally promise and agree to pay at and after the rate of ten pounds per cent. on the sums set opposite to our

respective names, to the said James Quilter; and also to pay such further sums, in equal proportion, in further part of our respective subscriptions, as the said committee, or any five or more of them, shall, from time to time, direct or appoint, so long as we shall think fit to continue parties to this subscription.

Resolved, that on notice, in writing. given by any subscriber of his intention to be no longer concerned in the purpose of this association, he shall be from henceforth discharged from all further claims in virtue of this engagement.

That in all offences committed against the persons or property of any of the subscribers to this association, within or near the parishes aforesaid, it shall be left to the determination of the committee, any five or more of them, whether the whole, or any, and what part, of the expense of every such prosecution shall be defrayed by this association; and that this subscription shall be also for the benefit of, and extend to such other inhabitants of the said parishes, and to detect such offenders as the said committee, or any five or more of them, shall judge proper.

That these resolutions and rewards shall be made public, as the said committee shall think proper.

Aldenham.—George Mason, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; William Phillimore, Esq., 21*l.*

Chipping Barnet.—Mr. Addington, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. Cornelius Cope, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. John Corpe, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Dr. William Garrow, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. James Hill, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Stewart Kyd, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. Isaac Newton, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Andrew Reid, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Thomas Tapster, 5*l.* 5*s.*; the Right Hon. Lady Leonora Urmston, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. John Wilde, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. P. Wilson, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. Henry Worster, 5*l.* 5*s.*; McKean Fitzgerald, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Dearman, 5*l.* 5*s.*

East Barnet.—The Hon. William Elphinstone, 10*l.* 10*s.*; John Benedict Durade, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; John Kingston, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Right Hon. Lord Viscount Stormont, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Thomas Shirley, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; John Spranger, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Sir William Dolben, Bart., 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Rev. Benjamin Underwood, 5*l.* 5*s.*; William Wroughton, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; A. C. Coomb, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*

Enfield District.—Daniel Berkit, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; William Franks, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Joseph Kaye, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Alderman Skinner, 21*l.*; Nathaniel Gundry, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; James Monro, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*

Elstree.—William Alsop, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Charles Mason, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; John Rudge, Esq., 21*l.*; Mr. William Tanner, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Archdale William Tayler, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*; Barto Valle, Esq., 5*l.* 5*s.*

Hadley.—Capt. Peyton, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Robert Bishop, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Rev. Charles Jeffries Cottrell, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Captain Joseph Darby, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. George Dean, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Miss Dickenson, 5*l.* 5*s.*; E. P. Solomon, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Henry Worster, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mr. Burrows, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Drury, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr.

Isaac Emerton, *5l. 5s.*; Rev. David Garrow, *5l. 5s.*; Mr. David Hall, *2l. 12s. 6d.*; Mrs. Harris, *2l. 12s. 6d.*; Mrs. Jane Hopegood, *5l. 5s.*; Mr. E. Hopegood, *5l. 5s.*; Mrs. Horton, *2l. 12s. 6d.*; Peter Moore, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; James Quilter, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Mr. S. Raymond, *2l. 12s. 6d*; Rev. Thomas Richards, *5l. 5s.*; William Makepeace Thackeray, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Mr. M. Wroughton, *5l. 5s.*; Mr. John Williams, *2l. 12s. 6d.*; B. Noton, Esq., *5l. 5s.*; John Fuller, Esq., *10l. 10s.*

Shenley.—Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Justinian Casamajer, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Samuel Gambier, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; the Right Hon. Earl Howe, *31l. 10s.*

South Mims.—William Adams, Esq., *5l. 5s.*; Mrs. Barwick, *10l. 10s.*; Rev. Thomas W. Barlow, *5l. 5s.*; Francis Barronneaw, Esq., *21l.*; Christopher Bethell, Esq., *21l.*; Mr. John Bocket, *2l. 12s. 6d.*; George Byng, Esq., *31l. 10s.*; Daniel Carpenter, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Mr. Charles Clark, *5l. 5s.*; Francis Hammond, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Mr. Lawence, jun., *5l. 5s.*; Mr. Roberts, *5l. 5s.*; Mrs. Mary Taylor, *5l. 5s.*; Edward Vincent, Esq., *21l.*; Mr. Thomas Kimpton, *2l. 12s. 6d.*

Ridge.—L. Vigoureux, Esq., *5l. 5s.*; Rev. John Willis, *5l. 5s.*

Totteridge.—Edward Garrow, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; John Dixon, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; John Ellill, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; John Fiott, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Rev. Frederick Gildart, *5l. 5s.*; Mrs. Lee, *10l. 10s.*; the Hon. General Maitland, *10l. 10s.*; William Manning, Esq., *10l. 10s.*; Rev. Thomas Cope Marsh, *5l. 5s.*; Mr. David Young, *5l. 5s.*

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VANISHING LANDMARKS—LONDON, MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. III., p. 207).

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Wellclose Square.—Some interest has been aroused by the circumstance that the old court-house will shortly be pulled down. Rumour in the immediate neighbourhood is as usual "painted full of tongues," in terms of the old stage direction; I am told that Dick Turpin and Burke had been prisoners in one of the two cells, and that a subterranean passage communicated with the cells and the Tower. But limiting myself to a less highly-coloured relation of facts I will only say, here, that the court-house is at present attached to a public-house at the north-east corner of Neptune Street, on the Square's south side, and stands opposite to a pump, within the enclosure, which may perhaps represent the well that, as some maintain, gave to the Square its later name. On the site I indicate had existed, a long while ago, offices for the Court exercising jurisdiction over the ancient Liberties of the Tower with their precincts. The Liberties, better known as the

Tower Hamlets, extended into several parishes in the east and north-east London, including Blackwall, Bromley, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Old Ford, Mile End, St. Katharine's-by-the-Tower, Ratcliffe, Wapping, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, Norton Folgate, Shadwell, Limehouse, Poplar, Whitechapel, East Smithfield, &c. In 1832 the Hamlets returned two members to Parliament. The bounds were perambulated triennially : after service in St. Peter's, on Tower Green, a procession sallied forth, headed by the headsman with his axe, armed warders, the Tower officers and others. The painter marked the boundary-stations with a red "broad-arrow," upon a white ground, as the Chaplain of the Tower Church repeated : "Cursed be he who removeth his neighbour's landmark."

The criminal jurisdiction of the Court, exerted in independence of the City, ceased, it seems, about thirty-five or forty years ago, but its functions, for some minor civil cases, continued until June, 1894. On the 21st of that month the Court rose to sit no more, as by an order in Council the Tower Division of the County of Middlesex had been invested with its office and prerogative. Wellclose Square is greatly changed; it has lately lost its distinguishing feature—the Danish Church in its midst; yet some of the old residential houses remain to recall to us the pristine aspect of a quarter once in favour with persons of quality. The church was built in the year 1696, in the middle of what had been, and I think then was called, Marine Square, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, at the charges of Christian V., King of Denmark, and the story goes that some members of that royal house were buried therein. In the vaults, though, were certainly laid—albeit some aver to the contrary—the bodies of Cibber, his wife Jane, *née* Colley, and Colley Cibber. The vault can be entered at the foot of some steps in a covered playground of the St. Paul's Schools, erected in 1869-70 on the site of the Danish Church, which, in 1845, was opened as the British and Foreign Sailors' Church, at present represented by St. Paul's, Dock Street, in the immediate vicinity. The ground around the Church was used for interments, still marked by a few grave-stones. A view of the Danish Church is preserved in the school-house, one of the interior by Kip, is known to collectors; and, I am informed, a list of burials has been compiled by the Rev. D. Greatorex, who this year deposited in the Guildhall Museum a large stone cistern, of reputedly Roman workmanship, which was dug up in the Square in 1873, with the remains of two children within it.

ERRATUM.—On page 207 (Vol. III.), line 11 from end, for nurse *read* muse.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT CHARITIES OF BARLEY.

BY REV. J. FROME WILKINSON, M.A., F.L.S., F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. III. p. 195).

OF the divers "laudable customs and ancient uses" we will take that of "a school house" first. "Stephen Perse, doctor of physic, formerly Fellow of Caius College," left by his will (dated 1615), an annual sum of £3 "for the use of poor scholars in the school of Barley," to be paid out of a general fund by the Master and Fellows of the College. This benefaction we owe to the persuasive powers of Dr. Perse's friend, Dr. Andrew Willett.* It appears that, in past days, the College was not a good pay master, for we are told by Rev. Wm. Smith (Rector) that in 1681 the trustees only succeeded in obtaining ten years' arrears—£30—through "our lawyer," in "a suit for which we paid the said lawyer £8," leaving only £22 "for the use of the free school." Of late years there has been no difficulty in the payments, and in 1863 the gift, owing to the increased value of the general fund left by Dr. Perse, was augmented to £6, to be reduced to its original amount—one-half—in 1895. No mention of this bequest is made in the trust deed of 1638, nor of other gifts to the Free School.

The following extract from the will of Thomas Chapman, the younger, late of London, Esq^re^ (1626),‡ recites that "whereas my said loving Father by his said last will and testament made the grant of an annuity of 20*s.* for ever towards the bringing upp and schoolinge of young schollars bearing the name of Chapman in Barley . . where his Father, my Grandfather, was born," chargable upon "three tenements in Whitecrosse Street . . I am resolved to make an addition of twenty shillings more yearlie to be for the said schollers." He also gave directions that such sum of 40s. should be paid by the parson and Churchwardens of St. Pancras to the parson and Churchwardens of Barley; and that the second gift of 20*s.* should be charged upon his then dwelling house in Soper Lane. The first recorded payment of the bequest of the elder Chapman is in 1624, and the whole 40*s.* was duly received two years later; but then we have a memorandum

* Dr. Peter Smith's *Life and Death of Andrew Willett*, prefixed to Willett's *Synopsis Papesini*.

‡ Extracted, in 1842, from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

made by parson Dr. Brownrigg to the effect that only the 20*s.* added by the younger Chapman and paid by the Churchwardens of St. Pancras or Bennett Sheirhogge was received, but that the sum given by his father "is now lost." In 1815 the property which had been chargeable was required for a new prison and house of correction, the three tenements were cleared away, and part of the purchase money invested in Government Funds, on account of the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Pancras, for the payment of the annuities under the will; while in 1892 (on the transfer of the charities of the City of London to a public body) the sum of £40 was invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and now produces 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The three Chapmans—grandfather, father, and son—carry us back to the very foundation of the "school house."

As regards the disbursement of the 20*s.*, I am afraid it must be allowed that though the gift was for the benefit of the poor scholars bearing the name of Chapman, there was some truth in the pointed comment of Dr. Joseph Beaumont (in 1687) that "the Chapmans themselves have abusively received it for their own use till May, 1684, and since the Schoolmaster." The recipients in the 17th century were plainly often not poor scholars but poor parents. Sometimes a sort of compromise appears to have been made and the yearly payments were distributed to "widow and children," or "father and child." The Chapmans are one of the oldest families in the parish and we still have a number of the old stock, besides three or four other families of that name who migrated to Barley in order to partake of the benefits of the charity. It is scarcely to be wondered that these are regarded as interlopers and much looked down upon by *the* Chapmans. Other payments to the Schoolmaster must be considered with those made to the poor. A word or two may be added with reference to the Schoolmasters themselves. It is something for an agricultural village, situated among the hills, four miles from the nearest town, to be able to say that, with the possible exception of a few years at the beginning of the 19th century, there has been wholly or partially free education in Barley for more than *three centuries and a half*; since, in fact, 1529 or 1530. The number of free scholars in old days was usually eight, not always all "bearing the name of Chapman."

(To be continued).

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON.)

September, 1897.—Temperature: min., 38·1° on 19th; max., 70·6° on 29th; range, 32·5°. Rainfall, 2·75 inches on 13 days; max., 0·68 in. on 29th.

October.—Temperature: min., 31·9° on 7th; max., 67·2° on 17th; range, 35·3°. Rainfall, 0·56 inch on 9 days; max., 0·14 in. on 18th.

November.—Temperature: min., 28·0° on 26th; max., 59·1° on 18th; range, 31·1°. Rainfall, 1·04 inch on 14 days; max., 0·31 in. on 27th.

Autumn.—Temperature: min., 28·0° on 26th Nov.; max., 70·6° on 29th Sept.; range, 42·6°. Rainfall, 4·35 inches on 36 days; max., 0·68 in. on 29th Sept.

The rainfall during the autumn was 3·71 inches below the average for the ten years 1880-89.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

September.—Temperature: mean, 54·3°; daily range, 14·6°; min., 37·3° on 19th; max., 67·5° on 27th; extreme range, 30·2°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 88 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·6. Rainfall, 2·45 inches on 16 days; max., 0·65 in. on 1st.

October.—Temperature: mean, 49·5°; daily range, 14·4°; min., 32·3° on 7th; max., 65·8° on 17th; extreme range, 33·5°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 88 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·5. Rainfall, 0·86 inch on 11 days; max., 0·28 in. on 18th.

November.—Temperature: mean, 43·6°; daily range, 12·0°; min., 28·0° on 11th; max., 57·5° on 14th; extreme range, 29·5.° Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 93 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 8·5. Rainfall, 0·95 inch on 14 days; max., 0·20 inch on 8th and 27th.

Autumn.—Temperature: mean, 49·1°; daily range, 13·7°; min. 28·0° on 11th Nov.; max., 67·5° on 27th Sept.; extreme range, 39·5°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 90 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·2. Rainfall, 4·26 inches on 41 days; max., 0·65 in. on 1st Sept.

The autumn of 1897 is chiefly remarkable for the very small rainfall, which was only about half the average for the ten years 1887-96. September was wetter than usual, but October and November together had only 1·81 inch of rain, being less than 29 per cent. of the average fall of 6·28 inches (3·31 ins. in October and 2·97 ins. in November). There has been as little rain in October in this period as 1·01 inch (in 1888), and as little in November as 1·14 inch (in 1889), but for the two months together the smallest fall was 4·03 inches in 1890, so the notable circumstance this year is that *both* the two months which are usually about the wettest in the year should have been so dry. The autumn was warm on the whole, with a considerable daily range of temperature. September, however, was cold as well as wet. The air was humid and the sky cloudy, November being a very gloomy month, with much fog, and stormy at the end.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Family of Cock, of Tottenham.—Can any of your readers supply information regarding this family? I am aware of what occurs in Robinson's *History of Tottenham*, 1840. Thomas Cock died between 30th Nov., 1790, and 1st Dec., 1791, the dates respectively of the making and probate of his will. John Cock, apparently his son, in 1836 sold his freehold property there to the New River Company.—C. H. Mayo.

Hertfordshire Stories.—I shall be glad to hear from any readers who may be interested in taking notes of, or preserving, strange, out-of-the-way tales concerning Hertfordshire people and places, or unusual occurrences within the county—tales of miracles, superstitions, witchcraft, phenomenal events, eccentrics, &c., &c. A good number of such tales connected with the county and its people lie scattered over different

publications which are somewhat familiar; tales which have found a place in the County Histories and other books, and possibly many others which are less known. Even those familiar would, I think, have an additional interest if brought together; and believing that they might be added to considerably, I should be much obliged for any assistance with a view to preparing a collection of such tales for publication. Any communications of this character will be gratefully received, whether of printed or copied matter (to be returned if desired) or a mere reference to an authority or source of information.—ALFRED KINGSTON, Royston, Herts.

A PENDANT WASPS' NEST AT CHISWICK.—I will record an instance of a curious wasps' nest built in my garden, and the strange situation and manner in which it was constructed. It was suspended from the branches of a tree, close to my windows, and at a height of about two yards from the ground. About the size of a melon, its outer coat or covering was composed of layers of what appeared to be leaves, but which on closer inspection I incline to think were layers of pulp reduced by the wasp-process from particles of wood or paper. The whole fabric was fastened to the branches with a kind of band. The wasps themselves, which were small and black, congregated round their home in great numbers. When the nest had served its purpose, I found it, one stormy day, lying on the ground. The comb is in a perfect condition. It is in three storeys of circular form, connected apparently by a central shaft; each storey is composed of cells of hexagonal shape facing downwards from the comb. I am not a naturalist so hesitate to give any decided opinion, but I should say that this nest belongs to the species of Small Wasp mentioned in the English Encyclopædia (1802), Vol. X. Many of the cells of the comb are closed, and on opening some of them I found each to contain the remains of a wasp. A specimen of one of these insects answers the description of the above-named Small Wasp, and this fact, coupled with the distinctive formation of the nest itself, points to the conclusion I have come to. The Small Wasp seems to bear some affinity to the Solitary Wasp mentioned in the "Journal of a Naturalist," fourth edition (Murray), where there is an account of the latter and the manner in which it builds its nest, the description of which, with an accompanying drawing, approaches

near to the nest I am describing. In that book reference is made to a hanging nest seen by Kirby and Spence, but the plate of the same is not like the nest in question. The Solitary Wasp is discussed too by Buffon, but he does not speak particularly of its nest being built and suspended from trees in this country, though he instances the hanging nests of the large grey West Indies Wasp.—T. Hugh Horwood, 7, The Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick.

Old Houses in St. Albans.—The casual visitor to, or unheeding resident in St. Albans has often remarked on the paucity of mediæval remains; houses of three and four hundred years old are, however, by no means scarce, though there have been several periods when, apparently with almost one accord, the charming half-timbered erections of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries have been refronted or otherwise transformed. During the removal of the Great Red Lion, at the Market Cross, a fragment of carved oak arcading, which formed the return side of the projecting middle storey of the adjoining house, was brought to light, and fortunately obtained and preserved for our Museum by Mr. W. Page, F.S.A. The discovery of these remains helps us to picture the building before it was re-fronted in the plainest Georgian style, like the adjoining and now demolished inn which figured with it in prints of the early part of this century. Behind many of the comparatively low brick and plaster fronts of the houses in the main streets is older work, and it would be well if the spirit which prompted the removal of the plaster from the "King's Arms," in George Street, were more in evidence. It requires but a very superficial examination of the houses on Holywell Hill, below the Peahen, and in St. Peter's Street, on the eastern side, to find distinctive evidences of the original half-timbered fronts. In the Market Place, too, are several premises masked by the cement which hides the constructive beams that would denote antiquity and undoubtedly be more attractive to customers of all grades if in view. One of these, now bounded by the Market Place and French Row, and used as a draper's shop, with windows looking north and east, is much older than the date incised on the bracket which upholds its upper corner: "1637." During the late Jubilee festivities I drew attention to this date in the *Herts Advertiser*, but more recent inquiries have

led me to think that the date given is that of a repair or "restoration." It is to be regretted that there are not more representations of our old town during the years of picturesque construction. The aquatint of Cornelius Varley, 1805, shows the house, to which I refer, with two bay windows on the middle storey of a distinct Tudor form, one of them plastered up, presumably on account of the Window Tax. Recent and present proprietors vary somewhat in their estimate of the age of the block, which stands in a conspicuous position, and must have been a residence of some importance.—C. WILTON, St. Albans.

"THE LEGIER BOOK OF ST. ALBANS."—No 2,465 of the Knyvet MSS. (a sub-division of the Gawdy MSS. now in the British Museum) is a letter, dated 31st October, 1599, from Thomas Fortescue to Sir Thos. Knyvet, to the effect that he had delivered this book to Mr. Edward Knyvet, his brother, who, having bought some manors at the late sale of lands belonging to the Crown might want to peruse it. He adds, "I pray you that the same may be sent up in some basket safe trussed."—WALTER RYE, Frognal, Hampstead."

HAROLD'S BURIAL AT WALTHAM ABBEY.—In the "Parlour Portfolio" or "Post Chaise Companion," published in two volumes in 1820, I find in the second volume the anecdotes here extracted: "To the Printer—Being the other day on Epping Forest, to pursue the diversions of the season, I slept at a village in that voisinage, and that I might not spend a solitary evening, I prevailed on the curate of the parish to partake of a duck and a bottle of port, who gave me the following anecdotes concerning Waltham Abbey:

> Between thirty and forty years ago, the manor house of Waltham Abbey was inhabited by the famous Bumper-Squire Jones. In digging to enlarge his cellar, the body of King Harold was found, as evidently appeared from *Haroldus Rex* inscribed on the lid of the coffin. Jones thought he could not do greater honour to the corpse than by placing it at the head of the cellar where it had been interred; and whenever any of his friends were led by curiosity to see it, he made them offer libations to the memory of the deceased, till they could not see it."

I am not aware of any confirmation for this anecdote, although common belief points to Waltham Abbey having been the place of Harold's sepulchere. In the *Annales* of old Stow there is the

record of the burial of the King by his mother. "She receiving his bodie, buried the same at Waltham in Essex, in a colledge which he himself had founded to the honour of God and Saint Crosse, and had placed there a Deane and XI. Canons." Some readers can perhaps throw further light on the subject. The inscription, "*Hic jacet Harold' infelix*" is on the tomb in the Abbey Church, and there is in "Fuller's Church History" a detailed account of the opening of the monument and discovery of his skeleton. Yet, despite these circumstances, there are, in these later days, doubts as to Waltham being the final resting place of the bones of the conquered and slain Saxon King.—W.W.

Colney Chapel, in Colney Park. — Can any reader inform me if there are remains of an ancient chapel in Colney Park, about two miles north-west of Shenley, Herts? The register of Abbot John of Wheathamsted, A.D. 1477, states that William Fytz is granted a special licence to marry Margaret Gilbert, widow (after the banns had been published twice only in the Parish Church of Ridge, the third time of asking being dispensed with) *in the Chapel of the Manor House of Weld.* Is this house now called Colney House; and was the Chapel specified in Abbot John's Register situate within the grounds of the present Colney House? An ordnance survey map of 50 years ago, shows Colney Chapel near a moat in Colney Park, and the guide books say that "a mile and a half to the right of Colney Street, there is Colney House, situate on the bank of the river Colne, and close to the house is a moat, which is said to mark the site of the old Colney Chapel, in the parish of Shenley, and about two miles from the village of that name." Any historical or archœological information on this subject will be welcome.—"J.P."

Sir Henry Spiller, M.P. for Middlesex, 1628-9.—What was his parentage? He is said to have had two wives, who were they? He was seated at Laleham, in Middlesex, and received knighthood at Whitehall 20th July, 1618. By the House of Commons in 1626, he was accused of being a Popish Recusant. He served *ex parte Regis* in the Civil War and was taken prisoner at Hereford in December, 1645, being afterwards imprisoned in the Tower. He compounded for the large sum of 8,661*l.*, which he appears to have paid in 1648, and died not long after at an

advanced age. Any further particulars of him will be acceptable. In the *Calendar of the Committee for Advance of Money* (Vol. I. 438), "17 July, 1651. Information that Sir Henry Speller, by procurement of his second wife, left most of his estate from his own children to a youth bred abroad in a Jesuit College and the conveyances are in the hands of Lady Spiller, &c." This second wife is elsewhere named as "Lady Anne Spiller."—W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancaster.

SIR RICHARD BURTON.—It may be interesting to note that his baptism occurs in the Elstree Parish Register; he was born at Barham, or Boreham, House, on the 19th March, 1821.—D.

FINCHLEY.—In the will of Reginald de Frowyke, of South Mimms, which was proved 28. Edw. I. A.D., 1300, recorded in the Hastings Rolls, Guildhall MS. No. xxix. *dors*, we read:—"Et super hoc venerunt Wallas de Finchingfeud et Tho'de Frowyke," &c. This is the earliest mention of Finchingfeud, that I have met with, and it leads me to imagine that the person named came into possession of land in this neighbourhood, forming part of the Bishop of London's estate, out of the forest of Middlesex, and thus we get the name of Finchingfeud, Fyncheslee, Finchley. Reginald de Frowyke may have been related to the Frowyke's of South Mimms, for about 1370 we had residing in this parish, Sir Thomas Frowyke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died 1375. The grandson, Sir Henry, who died 1459, was Lord Mayor of London in 1435 and 1444. Can any reader give me particulars of this Wallas de Finchingfeud.—R. B. CANSICK, Public Library, North Finchley.

RALPH HAWTREY, of Rislip, co. Middlesex, was M.P. for Middlesex from 1685 to 1695. In Mawson's *Obits* he is said to have died at his seat at Rislip, 12th December, 1725, in his 100th year. If his age, as thus stated, is correct, then he would probably be the "Ralph Hawtrey, son and heir of John Hawtrey, of Risclip, Middlesex," who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 11th March, 1630-1, and the father of "John Hawtrey, son and heir of Ralph Hawtrey, of Ruislip, Middlesex," who was admitted to the same Inn, 13th May, 1668-9. Ralph Hawtrey is said to have married the daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert de Grey, who died at 80 years of age. Where is a pedigree to be seen of

Hawtrey, of Rislip? Any further information about this M.P. will be acceptable.—W. D. PINK.

BUTTERFLIES IN HERTFORDSHIRE. I should like to know if the "Chalk Hill Blue" is taken at all in Hertfordshire. The chalk hills, in the north of the county, ought to be happy hunting grounds for it.—COLLECTOR.

CANONS—THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH.—The following is from the Harrow School Records:—"Apprenticeship of William, son of William Powell, of Harrow, to Richard Living, blacksmith, of Edgworth [Edgware ?], co. Middlesex, for seven years. Dated 25th March, 1725." I believe this William Powell to have been the identical "Harmonious Blacksmith," although from his age at the time of death he must have been apprenticed when an adult. Powell is a very old Harrow name and still exists here. When this William Powell was apprenticed, the Duke of Chandos of Canons was a Governor of Harrow School.—WILLIAM WINCKLEY, F.S.A., Flambards, Harrow.*

LONDON CHURCH BELLS THAT ESCAPED THE GREAT FIRE.—In the tower of the church of St. Bartholomew the Less hang three bells of mediæval date, apparently made early in the 15th century. None other escaped the great fire of 1666 of similar interest, for each have inscriptions upon them which are very characteristic illustrations of the power assigned to bells, such as are given by Durandus in his Rationale I. Lib. 1. First is one dedicated to St. Michael, thus: Intonat de celis, Vox Campana Michaelis. The bell is here called the Voice of St. Michael sounding from Heaven. This dedication is frequent as St. Michael was chief of the Archangels, the conqueror of Satan, and a great power over demoniac influences. The ringing of bells was supposed to drive away demons, to whom all evils of the elements were attributed and all kinds of trouble. This is shown by the next: Vincencius reboat ut cuncta noxia tollat, which signifies that this resounds that it may drive away all noxious things. Now we must remember that this is the hospital church and the "noxia" would allude to diseases which were considered as due to evil influences. There are a great many saints in the Roman

* A melancholy interest attaches to this note; it is the last communication that the late Mr. Winckley (*vide* p. 10) made to these pages.—ED.

Calendar named Vincent, but the one whose legendary life best suits is recorded by Prudentius as well as in the Legenda Aurea. The Saint is always a conqueror, as the name implies, over the most impossible of punishments. One of the versions of his story tells us that when Vincent lay in the most horrid prison, the sick came to him and were cured and, of course, converted. The third bell is inscribed: Vox Augustini, sonet in aure Dei—May the voice of Augustine sound in the ear of God!—J. G. WALLER.

THE MINISTER OF THE SAVOY CHAPEL, AND THE SAVOY PRISON. The following letter, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Willmot, Digswell near Welwyn, Herts, may be of some interest to readers of *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*:—"Sir,—As soon as Lord Barrington returned to town, I stated to him the particulars of the second conversations which I had had with you, Mr. Rice, and the Keeper of the Savoy. I am now directed to acquaint you that his lordship sees no reason for altering his former opinion, viz: that he does not think himself warranted in applying any part of the money, destined for the uses of the Army, in providing a residence for the Minister of the Savoy, with whose appointment and duties the War Office has no concern. Orders are already given for effectually securing the prison, so that you need no longer be under any apprehensions of the soldiers breaking into your house; and care will be taken to prevent, as much as possible, their creating disturbances in the prison. Lord Barrington is well convinced that not withstanding every precaution your situation must still continue a very unpleasant one from the noisy and riotous behaviour of the prisoners and is sorry he cannot with propriety do more to remove the annoyance.—I am, &c., M. Lewis." (War Office Records, Common Letter Book, 1775-1777, Vol 226, p. 429).—A. T. WATSON.

REPLIES.

HUTCHINSON AND HAYNES (III. p. 211).—There is a short account of the Pinner Register in Vol. I. of this Magazine, p. 99, and reference to the Hutchinson Family (owners, in 1630, of Pinner Park) on p. 164. In the Pinner Parish Magazine for May, 1887, is an account of the father of the John Hutchinson referred to by Mr. C. H. Mayo.—EDWARD HOGG, Pinner.

In the Parliamentary Return of 1833, I find that Pinner church was broken open about the year 1826, when part of the Registers were destroyed.—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road.

GRIM'S DYKE (III. p. 49, &c.)—If space allows permit me to quote the words of Dr. Guest (*Origines Celticæ*, 1883, Vol II. p. 390):

"On the northern borders of Middlesex in an earthwork, called by the peasantry of the neighbourhood, the Grimesditch. It runs for about two miles to the North-Western Railway, and fragments of it may be found west of the line. Its ditch is to the south, and it must, therefore, have been a boundary of Catuvellauni. It appears to have reached the woodland which once seems to have shut in the Colne valley on the east, and in the other direction I have little doubt that it was connected with the earthworks which surrounded the British town of Sulloniacae (Brockley Hill). . . . . I would then draw the boundrary line of the Catuvellauni from Brockley Hill along the Grimesditch to the woodland, down the woodland to the Brent, and so down the Brent to the Thames."

Elsewhere Dr. Guest drew attention to the importance of these boundary dykes, and we may well guard the scanty remnants which modern progress (?) has left in the wilderness of brickfields and "improved neighbourhoods." At all events we have the satisfaction of knowing that a larger portion of the dyke in question is in appreciative hands.—I. C. GOULD.

REVIEWS.

Some Account of the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of the City of London during the first quarter of the seventeenth century—1601 to 1625, compiled by G. E. Cokayne. London: Phillimore & Co. (12*s.* 6*d.*)

Mr. G. E. Cokayne gives us in the present volume an account not only of the Lord Mayors and Sherriffs of London from 1601 to 1625, but he also tells us a great deal as to their ancestry, marriages, and children. The biographical particulars of the London civic dignatries that he has here gathered together are not without an interest higher than genealogical, and we are glad to notice that the book bears internal evidence of its learned compiler's intention to continue it. There is a good deal of really interesting social history in Mr. Cokayne's tastefully produced volume. We notice that but few of those who, in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, rose to civic eminence, were Londoners born; most of them were younger sons of country gentlemen who, after the fashion of the time, had been apprenticed to a trade, and it is pleasing to notice that in their subsequent prosperity some of these oppulent merchants did not forget their native counties, towns, or villages; Sir John Leman, Lord Mayor in 1616, whose father was a Beccles man, founded and endowed a free school in that town in 1631; Rowland Heylin, a Welshman by birth, took pains to have the Bible printed in the language of his country, to say nothing of the benefits he conferred upon the Church in Shrewsbury. These are but two instances, but space bids them suffice. Needless to say many of the citizens mentioned by Mr. Cokayne had their country houses in the two counties to which these pages are devoted.

MURAL PAINTING—ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

ON A TEMPERA PAINTING IN ST. ALBANS ABBEY : BY J. G. WALLER, F.S.A.

ON the south face of the ancient piers on the north side of the nave of St. Albans Abbey Church are some blurred remains of figures executed in tempera about the end of the 14th century.

Beginning at the west is that of St. Christopher, St. Thomas Becket, St. Citha, and, probably, an illustration of a story from the legend of St. John the Evangelist, the representation of which is here given. Beneath it is a mutilated inscription, the interpretation of which has been a difficulty. But, as its character shows it to belong to the same date as the rest, it forms a basis to determine what it did *not* mean. It may be well here to state, that each figure is surmounted by a canopy, and, as this is of Flemish design, it proves that the whole must be so assigned, and probably was executed under the rule of Abbot Delamere, whose fine brass—also of Flemish execution and put down during his life, as the date of his decease is left blank—is still preserved.

Each of the two last figures is placed on a platform supported by two arches, and the subject under consideration, shows distinctly a pilgrim with his staff or *bourdon* in his right hand, and a scrip or pouch pendant from his girdle. He is turning to, or facing, another figure, of which, unhappily, but portions of the upper part and base remain. The legend of St. John the Evangelist, as given by Jacobus a Voragine, tells us, that St. Edward, King of England, never refused to give alms to those asking in the name of St. John the Evangelist. It happened, that a certain pilgrim, the chamberlain being absent, importunately asked alms of the King, and the King gave him a very precious ring, not having anything else at hand. Some days after, a knight, in transmarine parts, received it from the same pilgrim, telling him to return it to the donor, with these words : "He to whom and for whose love thou hast given this ring sends it back to thee." Thus it appeared that the pilgrim was Saint John himself.

As this subject belongs to medieval art, a good example being at Faversham, I cannot doubt that it is here represented, though

it is lamentable that its blurred condition obliterates the upper part of one figure, which should represent King Edward. It is however to be noted, that both have bare feet, which is singular in the case of the King, and difficult to be reconciled, unless we assume it as testifying to the humility of his character. But this is not a satisfactory conclusion.

Beneath these figures is an inscription in a very mutilated condition. Having made a tracing of it and given it also a close study, my reading is as follows :— ✠ *P*[*ries p*]*ur* [*la*]*lme willelme ja dis hal e johanne ša femme e pur lalne will* . . . . The fragments of letters that ensue on the rest of the second line, and on third and last, do not convey sufficient information to decide upon the character of the conclusion. My reading differs from that of my late friend, Mr. Ridgway Lloyd, in that I omit his suggestion of "de" before "Willelme," it not being the usual form, and the space not admitting it; and I am doubtful of his reading "bal," as by examining the form of "ha" in "johanne" where there is a curious junction of the two letters, and finding it identical with the supposed "ba," I must prefer the reading I have given, although the effacement is such that no proof either way can be shown. Yet it seems that Mr. Lloyd's reading must have led him to the idea that the inscription, and the painting above it, were intended to be a memorial to one William Tod, bailiff of St. Albans, together with Joan his wife. I pointed out to him that the subject must necessarily be of a religious character like the others, and that no representations of ordinary individuals could possibly be intended, and he yielded to my views. Besides the omission of the surname, which is never left out, shows that the word "bal" or "hal" is really that of the person alluded to, and can have nothing to do with an office. Then again dates are against the theory. The inscription, as shown by form of the letters, is of same date as the painting above, viz., the end of 14th century. Now William Tod, called bailiff of the Abbot, died in 1438, his wife in 1430, much too late to be here recorded. Of this Tod the following epitaph has been preserved : "Hic Tod cum socia Wlyam jacet; incolet una, mens utriusque polum, corpus et ossa solum." In a translation Mr. Lloyd seemed to consider "Wlyam" as the name of Tod's wife, but the Rev. H. Fowler properly describes the word as a

barbarous form of William, and it must be remembered that Tod's wife's name was Joan.

We must now consider what the name on the inscription may be, but before we can decide whether it be "bal" or "hal," we must be satisfied that "jadis," at present only "ja" remaining, is the previous word; because if not, it would be the beginning only of a name ending in "bal" or "hal." But accepting "jadis," which seems to be most probable, then we must explain its idiomatic position by reference to other examples of the time. We find one at Cobham on the brass to Margaret, wife of John the third baron of Cobham, 1395, where she is spoken of as 'jadys fille a noble Sr le Counte de Devenschir." Also that of John de Cobham "fondeur de ceste place qi fu jadis nomme." In both cases the idiomatic expression seems to be of the same kind and "hal" or "bal" would be the name of the person alluded to.

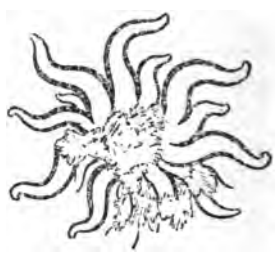
It is unfortunate that we can only conjecture the intent of the inscription, as we lose the very part that is necessary. It translates: ✠ Pray for the souls of William late Hal and of Joan his wife and for the soul of William . . . . This repetition implies something special connected with William, and it seems probable, that an indulgence was once recorded for some benefaction from him, possibly the cost of the paintings or part of them. The fragments of inscription gives one or two letters that might have formed part of the word "pardon," which would corroborate this view, but nothing positive can be made out.

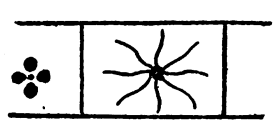
The Rev. H. Fowler, to whom I am indebted for several notes, has informed me that the name of William Hall occurs amongst the benefactors as bequeathing one mark to the Convent, "Willelmus Halle de Villa Sancti Albani legavit conventui unam marcam." It precedes an entry dated 1388, so must at any rate belong to the period to which the inscription belongs; in that list no one of the name of Bal occurs, and it may be observed that the form without abbreviations could not represent the old French "bailli."

The arrangement of the four figures on the piers being on one plan must have been under one direction, but it does not follow that they were executed by the same hand. The group last spoken of and the adjoining remains of St. Citha, show a platform raised upon two arches, so we may assume these to be by the same

hand. But the figure of Becket is on a very different support. In a letter from Mr. Ridgway Lloyd, dated August 2nd, 1875, he informed me, from MS. Nero D. vij. fol. 88, in the British Museum, that Robert de la Trunch, keeper of the St. Alban's Shrine in Abbot Thomas de la Mere's time (1349-96) "depinxit ymaginem Sancti Thomæ Cantuarensis Archiepiscopi" which, as he suggested, may be that now remaining. As the period agrees with this, one might further suggest that the Abbot's name "Thomas" originated this representation.

The figure of St. Citha is so effaced that it leaves nothing to describe, but at the left corner at the base of the arcade, on which the figure stands, is an object of great interest from its extreme rarity. It is given in the adjoining cut and seems to be a painter's mark. In the history of art these marks are by no means numerous. Signatures are much more common, and so are monograms, but the latter developed late; they are seen in 15th century, but are much more frequent in the 17th. Self-assertion in the conventional mediæval artist can scarcely be said to have arisen in the 14th century to the effect of affixing to his work either name, mark or monogram. It is therefore particularly interesting to find such an example here. The mark is executed with considerable freedom of hand, and probably is intended for a star. The Flemish and German form of the name Star but slightly differs from our own; if we may assume star or *stern* to be that of the artist. It is also remarkable, that on each alternate block of the representative masonry of the background the same idea is slightly sketched, as in the annexed cut.





I have alluded to the rarity of such objects and stated that they occur late. Peter Vischer, a German sculpter, who died 1530, and who worked in small bronze figures, occasionally introduced a fish to distinguish his name. The painter Lucas Cranach, who died in 1552, had for his mark a crowned serpent; but even these instances are exceptional, though other examples may be found. One would have been glad if the Abbey records could have further enlightened us.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

HER Majesty's gracious decision in regard to opening the palaces of Kensington and Kew, will awaken in the public a livelier interest in these two historic edifices than has yet existed. The former building comes within the view and survey of these pages and therefore calls for some remark. From first to last—October, 1689, when the work began, to Michaelmas, 1696, when it ended—it cost more than 92,000*l.* to transform Lord Nottingham's house into a royal palace. The accounts of the transformation are full of interest, recording as they do the employment of many famous men in different walks of life.

Grinling Gibbons, in company with Nicholas Alcock and William Emmett, executed 1,405 feet of "Ionicke modillion and hallow cornish," 9,042 feet of "picture frame" over the doors and chimneys, and 89 feet of "astrigal moulding" about "the glasses in the chimnies"; they also carved "the King's arms, supporters, crown and garter," and "the rails and ballisters in the chapel." For so doing and for "several other services in and about the said buildings" they received 536*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* The looking-glasses to fit the frames in the chimney pieces in the King's dining-room, the gallery, and in those over the doors were supplied by Gerard Johnson, cabinet maker. These items occur in the account terminating in 1691; between that date and 1696, Gibbons was paid for work done in the "new gallery," in the Queen's great and little closet, in three rooms under the King's apartments, in the King's gallery and other places about the palace, 839*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*, and William Emmett received 5*l.* 15*s.* for carving 46 ballisters in the rails before the Altar in the chapel.

Other carvers employed were Robert Osgood, who for "a large Cæsar's head" set up in the guard-room, was paid 6*l.*; Nicholas Alcock who for mouldings "cornishes" and picture frames in the palace received 75*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and Gabriel Cibber, "statuary," who was paid 187*l.* 10*s.* for "four great flower pots of Portland stone richly carved." For a large "vase of earth wrought with handles and festoons, painted and gilt, Henry Long received 6*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

Thomas Herbert received 97*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* "for the large clock." Thomas Collestone 5*l.* for "projecting and making two large dials." The painting, papering, and "gilding" were performed by Robert Streater, sergeant-painter, who also received payment for "painting work" for the new palace "done by him in Holland in December, 1689." Upon Robert Norden 5*l.* was bestowed "for his pains in drawing a map for the chimney-piece and for attending the painters." Nicholas Hawkesmore received a similar sum for paste-board and other materials for making for his Majesty a model of the King's new gallery; and Sir Christopher Wren 92*l.* 16*s.* for his "riding charges" on 384 days to and from Kensington to superintend the building.

To Queen Mary, who loved rural life, a home at Kensington (rustic village as it then was) surrounded by a park and spacious flower garden, was an irresistible attraction, and she took a lively interest in the progress of the work there. She had been in the new room which fell to the ground, ere its final completion, in November, 1689, only a little time before the accident happened, and her letters to King William, who was busy abroad spending English money on his Continental campaigns, are full of references to the progress of the building at Kensington. She longed for the time to come when she might live there, away from the odious Whitehall where, as she says, she saw "nothing but water or wall."

Earl Spencer is about to convey to the trustees for the Hertfordshire County Museum the site at St. Albans he has so generously given for building that Institution. The trustees are to be seven in number; those at present appointed are: the Earl of Verulam, Archdeacon Lawrance, and Mr. H. J. Toulmin. It is proposed that the remaining four shall be selected:—two by the Herts County Council and one each by the corporations of Hertford and St. Albans. The preparation of plans has been entrusted to Mr. A. S. Flower, and a portion of the museum, with a lecture room, complete in itself, and for which the funds have been already obtained, will be commenced as soon as the plans have been approved of by the Committee. Subscriptions are still needed for completing the museum. Mr. H. J. Toulmin is the honorary treasurer, and a very good one he has been.

Under its new title and new rules, the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society—rather too long a title we think—is doing some really capital work, and at the last meeting, two useful Committees were appointed, which, for brevity we may call the Portrait Committee and the Photographic Committee. Both are appointed upon suggestions made by the Archæological Congress held at Burlington House. The former seeks to compile a register of portraits preserved in Hertfordshire whether in private hands or in the possession of corporate bodies. The portraits it is sought to record, are not necessarily of Hertfordshire people; the county is here taken merely as a convenient working centre for the great national record, which Mr. Lionel Cust proposes to compile, and keep at the National Portrait Gallery. The Editor of this magazine is the Secretary to the Committee, and will be glad to supply detailed information to those who will help in compiling the record.

The Photographic Committee will carry out for Hertfordshire, by means of photography, a record of objects of architectural, archæological, and general interest. Good work on similar lines has already been done in Warwickshire, where the idea, originated by Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., first took practical shape. Copies of the photographs, accompanied by verbal descriptions, will be sent to the British Museum, where there will thus be, in course of time, a great national photographic survey. Mr. Hugh Baker, of Lindens, St. Albans, is Secretary to the Hertfordshire Photographic Committee, and will be glad to communicate with any photographer willing to help in the work.

To Mr. Andrew McIlwraith, of St. Albans, all who take an interest in the preservation of Roman antiquities in England should be grateful. He has placed around the portions of the, till recently, rapidly disappearing remains of the Roman walls of Verulam an unclimable fence so that the youth and folly of St. Albans will no longer be able to spend Sunday afternoons in picking or kicking to pieces one of the most interesting relics of the Roman occupation of Britain. Another portion of the same wall, known as the St. German's block, is sadly in need of similar protection, towards which the Earl of Verulam has offered to

contribute; there should be no difficulty in finding the money for so laudable a work. The Society with the very comprehensive title to which we have just referred, is about to take it in hand.

Hampstead now possesses an Antiquarian Society all to itself, and for its existence we have to thank Mr. C. J. Munich, Mr. Cecil Clarke, Mr. Doubleday, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Newton, and a few other Hampstead men who regard that charming suburb as something more than a place easy of access from Broad Street and a good exercise ground for children. The object of the Society is the study of matters antiquarian relating to the borough and its neighbourhood. This is as it should be. Let the Society confine itself to *local* work—there is plenty of it to do—and it will receive very general support. A matter which it should keep steadily in view has been pointed out on more than one occasion by Mr. Cecil Clarke; we mean the protection of historic and literary landmarks in which the neighbourhood, though poorer than it was, is still rich.

The influence of a body like this—with Sir Walter Besant as its president, and possessing the support of the leading residents in Hampstead—should really be able to make itself felt, and we sincerely hope to see it demonstrated in the preservation of Church Row. For the benefit of those who wish to give the Society a helping hand, it may be mentioned that Mr. Munich is the honorary secretary and treasurer, and that he lives at 8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead. Sir Walter will give his presidential address at the inaugural meeting of the Society to be held at the Hampstead Vestry Hall on Wednesday, April the 6th, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The map of public footpaths in the district within the survey of the Barnet centre of the Middlesex, Herts, and Bucks Footpath Association, should be an exceedingly useful publication, seeing that on the Ordnance map many public rights-of-way are not marked at all, and that many paths marked are not public. The new map covers an area of 60 square miles, and shows, in red, 311 public paths of a total length of 147 miles.

The compilation bears testimony to the energy of Mr. Ralph Homan, the centre's honorary secretary, who, at the last meeting, was enabled to record that during the year gone by nc less than 80 miles of footpaths had been "walked." All the public rights-of-way within the district have, we take it, now been marked; but the Society's work is not done. It never will be. Mr. Homan and his wrestlers for public rights must not, like the General who wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, rest because there are no more footpaths to mark; they need to scour the county and see that bars and barriers are not placed across these pleasant "variants" from the highways—these sauntering grounds of life where bicycles, motor cars, and mineral water vans cannot come upon us.

It is satisfactory to note that most of the local authorities have given the Barnet centre useful aid, though a few have been either indifferent or obstructive, and amongst them is the St. Peter's Parish Council. However, it matters little; we have in Hertfordshire a County Council fully alive to its duties in respect to encroachments on public rights, so there should be no difficulty in getting action from petty bodies that won't act, in the same manner that songs are extracted from little birds that won't sing.

The last report of the Historical MSS. Commission—that on Lord Carlisle's monuments, and compiled by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk—has an interest to readers in London, Middlesex and Hertfordshire; events happening at various periods relating to these localities are touched upon by writers more or less distinguished. Lady Ann Irwin writes, in 1737, of the "dreadful fire" at the Temple, which destroyed "a vast number of chambers with manuscripts and writings to a great value." The Prince of Wales stayed on the scene from midnight till six in the morning, "directing the soldiers and encouraging the firemen to work, both by his presence and money."

The frequency of highway robberies near London is alluded to by the same writer, in 1730. She had arrived safely at Stamford, "but escaped being robbed on Finchley Common most narrowly.

The York coach, not forty yards before me, was stopped and robbed. I saw the rogues do it and could expect nothing less myself, having no other guard but Tom Bulfin. But upon seeing him armed they rode off." They attacked another stage coach "about 100 yards behind me and got a good booty." Just after Christmas, 1732, the same lady writes of Miss Elstob's "sad conclusion" to a journey. About a mile the London side of Baldock, five highway men attacked their coach—"three robbed and two watched." The report contains many much later references to attacks from knights of the road, one in 1781 on Charles James Fox, just the other side of Highgate.

Many allusions occur also to the gay doings at Cashiobury and Hatfield. George Selwyn writes from Almacks, 28th December, 1773. "They are all in great confusion at Cashiobury about their play. Lord Coleraine gives up his part, and all the actors and actresses are quarrelling from morning to night. It is not only the Provoked Husband which they act, but the provoked wife, the provoked brother, and the provoked everything!" Of the Lord Salisbury, of 1781, James Hare writes that he sacrifices his whole time and fortune to Hertfordshire popularity and six years hence may perhaps reap the reward of his labours by bringing in a member for the county after an expensive contest!

To Charles Lamb's grave at Edmonton the adjective "dilapidated" can no longer be applied. It was by Mr. Charles Herbert, in the pages of this Magazine (iii., 209), that public attention to its condition was first drawn, and the matter attracting the notice of the Christ's Hospital Club, one of the members undertook, at his own expense, to put in order the untidy mound that marked the resting-place of "Elia." A neat iron railing now surrounds it, and the lettering on the tombstone has been carefully picked out. It is understood that this Club will be responsible for the future care of the grave.

Almost as soon as these words appear, the Corporation of London will make up its mind whether it will abandon the efficient keeping of its valuable collection of antiquities, or, on the other hand, continue the services of the present sub-curator, who has shown

himself well qualified for the post he occupies, and follow the practice of many other less wealthy Corporations by publishing a catalogue of the treasures that now lie in a crypt beneath the Guildhall. We cannot believe that with such a record before it of good work done in the cause of art, science, and history, the venerable Corporation will adopt the first-named line of policy; but should it do so, it may be worth while to record that the step will be taken in the teeth of an earnest protest from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, numerous professors of Oxford and Cambridge, University College and King's College, London, the Masters of many of the City Companies, as well as by some of the most prominent Bankers and Merchants in London.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT CHARITIES OF BARLEY.

BY REV. J. FROME WILKINSON, M.A., F.L.S., F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 38).

THE earliest Schoolmaster's name still preserved is of one Thomas Wymott who gives a receipt about 1622. He was succeeded thirteen years later by "Mr. Newberry" who we find giving parson Dr. Brownrigg 2*d.* for himself as his Easter offering, while the doctor has left a memorandum that "Mr. Newberry entered upon the School at Michaelmas 1635: he is to have '4*l.* out of the towne money for teaching 8 poore children." He will have been a bachelor, or else he would have had to bring another 2*d.* for wife, and 1*d.* for every child at Easter; nor did he pay either "garden" or "smoke" penny. It is, consequently, most likely that he occupied, like many of his successors in office, rooms in the Guild Hall. The Schoolmaster in 1697 was one "W. Downman," in 1753 "Mr. Rumball," and nine years later "Mr. Savell." I am afraid the pay was generally very poor: it ranges from 4*l.* to 8*l.* And in the last years of the 18th century, when the whole building was used as a parish workhouse, and the school languished and was shortly after closed, the then master, Mr. James Ayres, sent a piteous appeal to the newly instituted Rector, parson Waggstaffe.

"Rev^{d} Sir,

This is to Inform you that Their is but two Free Scholars come to School and but seven in the whole, it cannot be thought that I can give my time away in this Manner for which way must Bread be got for my Family. . . . I am willing to try a month longer if it was in my power to do it, but it is not. . . . I have sot Week after Week for Little or Nothing. Therefore Rev^{d} Sir was the case put to any person that Understood what it will take for the support of a small Family in a Frugally manner must no that my Comming in is not a sufficient to maintain them." Perhaps some modern educationalists may not deem Mr. John Ayres up to present code requirements. I think, however, that in the matter of handwriting, if not of spelling, even so severe a judge as the Archiepiscopal founder would have "passed" him. Fortunately for Mr. Ayres the new parson was a good educationalist, and not only freely subscribed himself to the Free School, but opened a strong voluntary subscription list; assisted the indefatigable master to start an evening school, at which any persons (so runs the notice) could be taught "writing and arithmetic and mensuration in various parts;" while a Sunday School had already been opened for all over 6 years of age, for giving attendance at which Mr. Ayres received 5 guineas per annum. The rules which regulated the Free School, evidently modelled on older ones, are too long to give in full; we cannot, however, refrain from citing the following.—(iii.) "He [the Schoolmaster] shall learn the scholars to repeat by heart, either the Catechism of the established Church, or that us'd by the Dissenters, which ever the Parents, Masters and Mistresses may prefer." It is evident that the principle of the much-discussed 27th clause of last year's Education Bill contained nothing more than a re-affirming of the solution of the religious difficulty in practice in the schools of Barley more than a hundred years before. For the satisfaction of the curious reader, I may say that the Catechism in use among the Dissenters was Dr. Watts' Shorter. I have already referred to the Schoolmaster occupying rooms in the building. This was in the lower portion, or hospital part, of the Common Hall. Quite contrary to rule we have two rooms filled in this way, and not only so, but the tenants receiving, with the poor, a share of the charities left for such poor "in the hospital or almshouse."

We find one Master in receipt of 6*s*. 11*d*. for the year; another being paid £2 18*s*. 1*d*. for eight years and a half. There is also a letter of Dr. Thos. Rutherforth, dated 1764, in which the Rector significantly remarks that "John Savell, though a land-owner, might perhaps be left out [of new list of trustees]; as Schoolmaster, he has an interest in the trust; but his father, who was also Schoolmaster, was made a trustee." It is obvious that certain of the trustees helped themselves out of the charities more than either the poor or the school.

But we must hasten on. At the close of the last century, and for the first thirty years of the present century, the parish suffered many things. Most of the rectors were absentees, who took therefrom £700 to £1000 profits, and paid a curate "passing rich on £40 a year,"* to do the work and live in the old Tudor Rectory. The old poor law with its pernicious system of parochial allowances came into full operation. A neighbouring landowner, fearing that the poor would become chargeable on the land, levelled the bulk of the cottage homes of the parish he owned to the ground. Hence there was an influx of population into Barley, and room was found for some of them in the then workhouse. When Rev. W. Hamilton Turner came to Barley in 1831 he found herded in the upper room—the old "common hall" and "school house"—a mixed multitude of men, women, and children, without the barest decencies of living, while a madman was chained to the wall. He cleansed the Augean stable, put up partitions at his own expense, and introduced law and order. He gathered round him scholars young and old, and himself gave them such a sound education that the few of them that are still with us can equal any of the present day scholars in reading and writing, and can easily give them odds in mensuration. The lamp of education that he then re-kindled, and which, save for a few years, had been burning ever since the early years of the 16th century, has not again been allowed to go out. Dr. Samuel Lee (rector 1838 to 1853) continued the educational tradition, and when the munificent Rev. Robert A. Gorden, late Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Oxford, became Rector, in 1853, he at once set to work to bring the school back to its old home, and restored the Guild Hall at a total cost of £290, to which he himself contributed

* £40 was the actual sum paid for many years.

£150. Plans and specifications were made by Mr. Butterfield, but the only serious alteration was the insertion in the front of large Dormer windows. Four years ago the Education Department condemned the building as a school, and a proposal was at once made to take down the old Guild Hall and build a new school on the site. Plans were prepared, but owing to the intervention of a lover of the past of Barley, the great Rector's benefaction was saved the spoilers' hand. A new school, at the cost of nearly £800 has been built, and the old building is now once more the Guild or Common Hall for all parochial purposes, as well as the home of technical education.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY REV. O. W. TANCOCK.

(Continued from p. 27.)

SANDON.

Book i.	Bap.	1697-1749	Book ii.	Mar.	1750-1766
	Bur.	1678-1749	Book iii.	Bap.	1796-1812
	Mar.	1678-1749		Bur.	1796-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1750-1795	Book iv.	Mar.	1767-1812
	Bur.	1750-1795			

Book ii. is interesting, as the Marriage entries go on in the old written form till 1766, taking no notice of Hardwicke's Act 1753.

SANDRIDGE.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1670	Book iii.	Bur.	1744-1810
	Bur.	1558-1657		Mar.	1745-1753
	Mar.	1594-1684	Book iv.	Bap.	1809-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1689-1743		Bur.	1811-1812
	Bur.	1689-1707	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book iii.	Bap.	1744-1808			

In 1830, return was made that "No other registers can be found" than these Five books. "Some leaves have been cut out from Book i.

SARRATT.

Book i.	Bap.	1560-1732	Book ii.	Bap.	1733-1812
	Bur.	1562-1732		Bur.	1733-1812
	Mar.	1562-1733		Mar.	1755-1812

In Book i. there are gaps, Bap. 1564-1572; Bur. 1642-1661; the Book has been well re-bound. The Mar. Register, 1755-1812, formerly numbered Book iii., has been bound into Book ii., since the Return of 1830.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1657	Book iii.	Bur.	1713-1789
	Bur.	1558-1657		Mar.	1713-1754
	Mar.	1558-1657	Book iv.	Bap.	1790-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1654-1712		Bur.	1790-1812
	Bur.	1654-1712	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1775
	Mar.	1654-1712	Book vi.	Mar.	1775-1804
Book iii.	Bap.	1713-1789	Book vii.	Mar.	1804-1812

A Book, not returned in 1831-3, now Book ii.A contains some Bap., Bur., Mar., 1695-1706, "a duplicate of the other registers," and also a record of Briefs from 1707 to 1733.

In Book i. Births and Baptisms are few and irregular, from 1653; and in Book ii., from 1654 to 1659 there is great irregularity.

SHENLEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1657-1749	Book ii.	Mar.	1750-1751
	Bur.	1657-1749	Book iii.	Bap.	1801-1812
	Mar.	1657-1749		Bur.	1801-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1750-1800	Book iv.	Mar.	1755-1788
	Bur.	1750-1800	Book v.	Mar.	1788-1812

SHEPHALL.

Book i.	Bap.	1560-1735	Book ii.	Bur.	1736-1812
	Bur.	1561-1735		Mar.	1736-1759
	Mar.	1562-1732	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1811
Book ii.	Bap.	1735-1812			

Some Marriage entries are made both in Book ii. and in Book iii.

STANDON.

Book i.	Bap.	1671-1728	Book iii.	Bap.	1809-1812
	Bur.	1671-1728		Bur.	1809-1812
	Mar.	1672-1719	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1776
Book ii.	Bap.	1728-1808	Book v.	Mar.	1777-1808
	Bur.	1728-1808	Book vi.	Mar.	1808-1812
	Mar.	1728-1754			

A note is added to the Return of 1830: "No Marriage Register 1719-1728 can be found." The note is still true.

STANSTEAD ABBOTS.

Book i.	Bap.	1695-1774	Book iii.	Bap.	1774-1812
	Bur.	1678-1774		Bur.	1774-1812
Book ii.	Mar.	1754-1772	Book iv.	Mar.	1774-1812

A note is added to the Return of 1830: Book i. is very irregular and defective"; and to the return of 1887: "Many leaves have been cut out." Baptisms are wanting for the years 1716-1744, 1746-1753, and Burials for 1710-1763. The Book was at first a Burials in Woollen Affidavit Book, afterwards used as a general Register.

Book iii. contains the Burial entries of Stanstead St. Margarets for 1800-1812.

STANSTEAD ST. MARGARETS.

Book i.	Bap.	1697-1784	Book ii.	Bur.	1772-1800
	Bur.	1706-1784		Mar.	1774-1800
	Mar.	1703-1784			

Book i. "is three or four parchment leaves bound into another book containing one Bap. 1697; and then mixed entries of Bap., Bur., Mar., from 1703 to 1784."

Book ii. contains also Burial entries 1813-1828, and Marriage entries 1813-1820 it has a note "refer to Stanstead Abbotts registers for the next twelve years," *i.e.*, 1801-1812.

STAPLEFORD.

Book i.	Bap.	1578-1670	Book ii.	Mar.	1671-1747
	Bur.	1578-1670	Book iii.	Bap.	1747-1812
	Mar.	1578-1670		Bur.	1748-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1671-1746	Book iv.	Mar.	1755-1812
	Bur.	1671-1746			

STEVENAGE.

Book i.	Bap.	1542-1599	Book iv.	Bap.	1726-1761
	Bur.	1545-1598		Bur.	1726-1755
	Mar.	1539-1598		Mar.	1726-1753
Book ii.	Bap.	1565-1649	Book v.	Bap.	1762-1812
Book iii.	Bap.	1653-1726		Bur.	1756-1812
	Bur.	1653-1726	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1765
	Mar.	1661-1726	Book vii.	Mar.	1766-1812

Book i. is of paper, and was probably discontinued in consequence of the ordinance of 1598 requiring parchment books.

Book ii. is of parchment; the entries, Baptism only, are an exact Transcript of Book i. from 1565 to 1599. A Regular Register of Baptisms follows to 1642, and scattered entries are added, 1643 to 1649. No corresponding Registers of Burials and Marriages exist for this period from 1598 to 1653.

Book iii. is a Civil Register's Book carried on as a Church Register after the Restoration.

A note in the Return of 1830-3 stated that "Books i. and ii. are very imperfect."

TEWIN.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1718	Book ii.	Bur.	1718-1812
	Bur.	1559-1717		Mar.	1719-1727
	Mar.	1559-1718	Book iii.	Mar.	1755-1775
Book ii.	Bap.	1718-1812	Book iv.	Mar.	1776-1812

No Marriage entries from 1727-1754 exist; it would seem that a Book of Marriage entries, 1727-1754, must have been lost very long ago.

ENTRANCE TO THE OAKS.

THE OAKS FACING SOUTH.

THE OAKS FACING NORTH.

WEEPING ASH IN NORTH GROUNDS

A TRIBUTE TO THE BEAUTIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE, the "county of lanes and hedgerows" as it has felicitously been called, is one of the glories of rural England. It yields to no other portion of our isle in the suave charms of its woodland scenery, its peaceful valleys, verdant commons, picturesque village greens, and quaint old houses. In no sense a show county, it is always satisfying to the lover of natural beauty, while even on its Middlesex border, within easy distance of the Great City, it offers solitude almost as supreme as that of Devonshire or Derbyshire. In family mansions and spacious parks it abounds; not a few of its historic houses, such as Hatfield and Panshanger, being tenanted by representatives of the old nobility, while the aristocracy of the banking and brewing interests—the Hoares, Buxtons, Bosanquets, Barclays and Goslings have more or less delightful seats far from the madding crowd, and yet within an hour's ride of the Bank of England!

Without possessing any industries of first-rate importance, Hertfordshire can boast of some interesting and attractive towns. St. Albans, the shrine of the first Christian Martyr in England and the home of the stately pile, renowned amongst Cathedrals, is a host in itself. Then there are Royston, Hitchin (environed by lavender fields), Hatfield, Ware, Bishop's Stortford and Barnet, which well repay examination by lovers of the quaint and beautiful. Barnet (called Chipping or Market Barnet, but popularly High Barnet), is traversed by the Great North Road and stands on a hill-top said to be the most elevated of any ground between London and York. In the coaching days Barnet was a town of some importance—over a hundred coaches passing through it daily. With the advent of the iron horse its bustling prosperity declined; and now-a-days it is chiefly known for its big annual fair which attracts horse and cattle dealers from all parts of England, and constitutes a saturnalia that must be seen to be appreciated. At the Hadley end of the town, in the fork of the North Road, where the routes for St. Albans and Hatfield diverge, stands a stone obelisk commemorating the battle of 1471

between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. Upon this historic occasion "a medley of carnage and treachery," as it has been described, the King-making Earl of Warwick, "that centre-shaking thunderclap of warre," with his astute brother, Earl Montagu, and 10,000 Lancastrians were slain by Edward IV.

In the reign of Charles II. Barnet had some little reputation as a "watering place," for in a field a mile and a half from the town, to the south of the Elstree Road, is a chalybeate spring that then attained popularity, and was known as the "Physic Well."

The ubiquitous Pepys thus writes of it in his Diary:—

"To the wells at Barnet by seven o'clock, and there found many people a-drinking; but the morning was very cold, so we were very cold all the way in the coach. And so to Hatfield, to the inn next my Lord Salisbury's house, and there rested ourselves and drank, and bespoke dinner and so to church."

The beauties of rural Hertfordshire are strongly in evidence round about Barnet. North and South Mimms, Elstree, London Colney, Ridge and Shenley are delightful places for the contemplative rambler, and the country side (mostly devoted to the growing of hay for the Metropolitan Market) is populated by the most simple and primitive peasantry in England. Shenley in particular is a charming old-world village, situated on a hill and commanding a wonderful view—indeed, its ancient Parsonage is one of the recognised eminences of the county. The village, which is on the road to St. Albans, is not without some historic distinction, for it was the rectory of Philip Falle, historian of Jersey and Guernsey, and of Peter Newcome, historian of St. Albans. The picturesque old churchyard contains many ancient bramble-covered tombs, some with curious inscriptions; that of a former sexton being not the least quaint:

"Silent in dust lies mouldering here,
A parish clerk of voice most clear,
None Joseph Rodgers could excel
In laying bricks or singing well."

In the neighbourhood of Shenley lovers of the noble animal will be attracted to High Canons, the stud farm of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, and the Rabley Stud, where Satiety, son of the celebrated Isonomy (and sire of Piety, Silver Fox, Jack the Dandy, and other well-known racehorses of the day) holds his Court and is visited by equine matrons of the bluest blood.

Ridge, a near neighbour to Shenley, is a tiny village with a fifteenth century church, one of the most rural spots within twenty miles of town, with secluded lanes, romantic nooks and sylvan shades, attractions for which the Londoner will often run a hundred miles and then not find. In the parish of Ridge was situated the ancient stately mansion house of Tittenhanger, one of the country seats of the Abbot of St. Albans. It was purchased in 1547 from King Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and thus escaped destruction when the dissolution of religious houses was decreed. No traces of the old house now remain. It was totally demolished about the year 1652, and was soon afterwards re-built, as it now appears. The present owner of this historic estate is the Earl of Caledon, and its tenants, his sister and her husband, Commander Van Koughnet.

On the confines of the parish of Ridge, where it approaches Barnet, and sandwiched between the Wrotham Park Estate of the Earl of Strafford and the demesne of Dyrham Park, is one of the most picturesque old-fashioned cottage-residences near London. It is known as "The Oaks," on account of its grand old trees, is situated in one of the delightful winding lanes characteristic of the county, and is now owned by Mr. Francis Bourne Newton. For several generations it was the Hertfordshire residence of a well-known county family whose monuments may be seen in the Parish Church. The deeds, relating to the estate, date back to the period of Charles I., and it is supposed, prior to the Dissolution, to have been the property of the Almoners of St. Albans Abbey. The ancient, ivy-covered house has abnormally thick walls, which in the nesting season are the delight of bird life, its ivy-shrouded crevices giving protection to families of tits, starlings, and other birds which literally swarm in this part of the county. The quaint rooms, several with wainscoted walls and with beams running across the ceilings, are a revelation to those accustomed to modern houses. An old-fashioned gallery pannelled at one end which gives access to the sleeping apartments, also leads to a tiny chapel with ornamental worked screen, a raised Sanctuary, and other devotional accessories. The kitchen is one of the old-fashioned spacious kind, only to be seen nowadays in ancient farmhouses, and of course there is a haunted room among the

apartments. The whole interior of "The Oaks" is curious and interesting, while the stables and outbuildings are typical relics of a bygone time. The grounds, however, constitute the chief beauty and attraction of the place, and the views we are able to present, convey but imperfectly an idea of their charm when clothed in summer verdure. The south grounds are remarkable for their mossy lawns studded with fine oaks and a belt of rhododendrons, hollies and choice evergreens. The north grounds possess well-kept shrubberies, which screen them from the road, and where in season the cuckoo and nightingale are heard. At the further end is a large kitchen garden with fruit trees, sharply divided from the lawns and glass houses by a nicely-grown hedge. Here again old oaks, cedars, and other trees lend charm to the floral parterres and velvety lawns whose chiefest glory, however, is a weeping ash supposed to be, if not the finest, certainly one of the most perfect specimens of its kind in England. Not without reason has the ash been described as the "Venus of the Woods." The specimen, here described, when draped in her full beauty of gracefulness, forms a perfectly symmetrical shaded retreat, the thick foliage hanging downwards to the ground like green locks of a river naiad! Altogether, "The Oaks," spring and summer, is a delightful spot presenting still unchanged to those "in populous cities pent," the rural simplicity of which we read so much and mistakenly think so little remains. It is only one, though a typical example, of the quaint old houses to be found in the charming county of lanes and hedgerows.

LIST OF LIVERYMEN AND FREEMEN OF THE CITY COMPANIES, A.D., 1538:

BY EDWARD SALISBURY, B.A.

(Concluded from p. 21.)

BLACKE SMYTHES.

Henry Romyns
Richard Bordes
Thomas Weyman
Rogier Heycokes
Symond Goldsmythe
John A Manton
John Brown
William Smythe
John Smythe
Oswald Dockwray

Edward Preston

Thomas Buttler
William Ward
Morys Casyn
Richard Proffall
James Sandell
William Rogiers

Henry Legate

Cuthbert Store
William Ganfford
John Dawe
John Aleyn
William Hampton
William Hart
Robert Baker

SPORYARS.

Thomas Piers
William Mylles
Thomas Robertes
Walter Childerhouse
Thomas Reyson
William Robertes
Thomas Woodward

Robert Grenway

Richard Tylham
William Sharp
James A Nappe
Denys Ballye
Richard Faburen

Henry Preston
Patrike Lakyn
Cristofer Cokar
Thomas Boston
Thomas Palmer
Thomas Bordwell
Thomas Wyild

TYLERS.

Walter Couper
Elys Diall
John Couper
Richard Poulett
John Stace
John Estawe
Jeferey Tull
Laurence Maxwell
John Randall
Richard Clement
William Northe
Richard Calton
John Dollyng
Alexander Nevison

Edmond Wydder
Jeferey Jonson
Henry Malary
William Swaynson
John Pirry
Stephen Johnson

Thomas Tomson
William Gote
Thomas Hudson
John Mylle
Richard Fannever
Robert Althropp
Rober[t] Ive
Thomas Meriell
Thomas Burbage

Richard Mychell
William Porter
Robert Toye
John Stephenson
Robert Jakson
Edward Gaythorne
John Rychemount
Thomas Smythe
Thomas Thorne
John Colman
Nicholas Symson
William Harryson
Griffith Appowell
Thomas Elys
John Awood
Richard King
William Stryngfetlowe
Symond Nele
John Davye
John Wakelyn
Rogier Kyrfote
Edward Aspyn
Robert Rikford
Robert Mayo
John Dytton
William A Dene
Stephen Bransgrave
Robert Wright
Laurence Adams
Richard Towneshend
Antony Huntley

Thomas Slatter
Robert Talworth
John Malyn
Cristofer Castor
John Huntley
John Pyper
Robert Burton
William Myles
James Carter
Rafe Burbage
John Benett
John Kervill
Rogier Barnes
Edmond Dawson
Henry Spenser
Richard Myles
Richard Shepard
Robert Olyver
Thomas Priest
John Elys
Phillip Morecrofte
Richard Dynes
Rogier Gaythorne
John Pyforne
John Campione
Nicholas Hill
James Lewsby
Robert Thornefeld
Symond Credence
Thomas Eddes

JOYNERS.

Thomas Chapman
Thomas Spencer
John Manggam
William Lewes
Thomas Peterborowe
John Ripley
John Pole
William Peele
Edmond Wytton
Robert Day
Thomas Bonevaunt
William Baker
John Campion

Thomas Stowe
Stephen Sampson
Henry Saveacre
John Gosse

Thomas Johnson
Richard Rygges
Richard Rogiers
Richard Mathiew

Symon Benefild
James Myller
John Hawes
John Comeyn
Edward Squyer
Peter Hardwike
Thomas Herdwike
John Clerk
William Mamount
Adam Hubbart
Thomas Sandy
Thomas Lowe
Thomas Mannyng

Thomas Edyngrave
John Steboll
John Rippingale
William Wymbyll
William Morys
Thomas Squver
Richard Evill
Richard Pye
Henry Jonson
Thomas Dyryman
John Fowche
William Raynham
John Shirborne
Richard Carre
John Dykson
John Ludeby
John Johnson
Nicholas Webster

FROM GRIM'S DYKE TO THE ROMAN WALL.

BY PROFESSOR HALES.

IT is "a far cry" from the Ouse and the Colne and the old earthwork near Pinner to the valley of the Tyne and the Roman wall; yet it would seem that in the days of the Roman occupation some at least who were born in what we now call Hertfordshire and the district North and North-east of it as far as the Wash (which once extended much further inland than now*) served amongst the defenders of the northern frontier of Roman Britain. In other words, we find on and about the Roman wall traces of the Catuvellaunians who once peopled wholly or in part what are now the Counties of Hertford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham.

It was a Roman custom to transfer conscript natives from one part of the Empire to another, in order no doubt to disattach them from local associations and intrigues, and to make them regard Rome as their real "patria" and the centre of all their interests. Thus representatives of many various races were transported from their homes to Britain, as we learn from the *Notitia utriusque imperii*—the Imperial Army List—drawn up probably A.D. 410, and also from inscriptions found in Northumberland and elsewhere which confirm that official information. We find stationed in Britain Syrians, Asturians, Tungrians, Batavians, Dalmatians, Spaniards, Nervians, and others from widely distant and inter-distant regions. Similarly men from Britain were sent abroad, and we find Britons serving in Illyria, in Gaul, in Spain (see Galgacus' "Liberos cuique ac propinquos suos natura carissimos esse voluit; hi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur," TAC. *Agric.* 31); and also, to turn to the matter now before us, we find men belonging by birth to one quarter of Britain posted in some quite different quarter.

As early as the time of Agricola (78-85 A.D.) it is clear from Tacitus' words that the Romans employed British auxiliaries in their British campaigns. Tacitus tells us that when Agricola had no ships to carry his forces over to Mona (Anglesea), his shrewd-

* See Dr. Creighton's English Counties.

ness and resolution transported them (Ratio et constantia ducis transvexit). Leaving all their baggage on the mainland, he so suddenly let loose on the enemy the choicest of his auxiliaries, who knew all about the shallows and how to manage themselves and arms and horses as they swam according to the native manner, that the said enemy, expecting a fleet to attack them, was stupefied with astonishment, and thought nothing could not be done, nothing not conquered by men who advanced in such a fashion (sic ad bellum venientibus). And Galgacus is represented (*Agric.* xxxii.) as speaking of Britons fighting on the Roman side against the Caledonians, and one of his hopes—a sadly vain one, as the issue proved—is that the Roman army opposite being made up of the most diverse races (contractum ex diversissimis gentibus), will dissolve into its elements, Britons as well as Gauls and Germans no longer adherent or coherent. "In ipsa hostium acie inveniemus nostras manus. Adgnoscent Britanni suam causam; recordabuntur Galli priorem libertatem; deserent illos ceteri Germani tam quam nuper Usipi reliquerunt."

And along or near the Roman wall—"per lineam valli"—we find Dumnonians,* *i.e.*, Britons, from the south-west of the island—from what is now called Devon and that part; also Cornavians,† or Britons from the West—from what is now called Cheshire and that part; and also those who now concern us Catuvellaunians—Britons from Hertfordshire and that part.

To confine ourselves now to the Catuvellaunians: some two miles west of Lanercost, in the wall of an outhouse at Howgill, is a rudely carved inscription, noted by Horsley and others since Horsley, mentioning one Tossodius:

CIVITATE CATVVELLAUNORUM TOSSODIO.

So, or very nearly so, the letters seem to run, the three words being, we presume, but the survivors of a full and perhaps grammatical sentence. Possibly, they mean, or are intended to mean, "To Tossodius of the State of the Catuvellauni"; but it is impossible, under the circumstance, to be precise as to the case or government of "Tossodio." Hübner annotates that "*Tossodio* fortasse loci nomen est (*cf.* Τοισόβιος ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί, Ptolem.

* See *Handbook of the Roman Wall*, Ed. 1895, p. 188.

† See McCaul s *Britanno-Roman Inscriptions*, p. 136.

2, 3, 2), unde oriundi erant cives illi Catuvellauni, qui in legione aliqua cohorteve hoc loco in castris muniendis occupata stipendia meruerunt." But Ptolemy's Toisobios, or whatever the nominative form is, is pretty certainly the River Conway in North Wales; for it comes next after the Estuary of the Dee (Σεττηία εἴσχυσις) and before Braich-y-Pwll, the Caernarvonshire headland (Καγχανῶν ἄκρον). So it is far from obvious that it can throw any light upon the "Tossodio" of the Howgill inscription. Presumably Tossodius is the Latinized form of the name of some Catuvellaunian man, whom his fellows wished to commemorate. If "civitas" refers to any particular town, there can be little doubt that town is Verulamium. So possibly Tossodius was a Keltic native of the present St. Albans. However this may be—clearly this matter is very unclear—we have close by the wall a record of the presence of Catuvellaunians.*

Another monument that connects the South Midlands with the Tyne valley is to be seen in the Museum attached to the Public Library at South Shields. It was found some years ago, one of two funeral slabs of great interest, in "the Lawe," *i.e.*, within the limits of the Roman Station once existing where South Shields now stands, and of which a part is still preserved and enclosed.

"In a recess," to quote Bruce's description, as given in Mr. Boyle's *Durham*, "bounded on each side by a square column, ornamented with a composite capital and crowned above by an ornamental pediment, sits a lady clothed in elegant vestments. The chair which she sits upon (if we may judge from the portions of it which are visible) is of wicker work. . . . Unfortunately the face . . . . has been broken off. Round her neck is a torque of the cable pattern and similar ornaments grace her wrists. Ringlets from the back of her head rest upon her shoulders. . . . In her left hand she holds what we may take to be a bone needle with a knob at the end, a ball of silk or worsted, and the piece of work she is fabricating. A basket at her left side is filled with

* At no great distance from Howgill is the Written Rock referred to by Tennyson in *Gareth and Lynette* in words that probably perplex the general reader:

> And Gareth lookt and read—
> In letters like to those the vexillary
> Hath left crag carven o'er the streaming Gelt—
> "Phosphorus," &c., &c.—

balls of thread and implements of female industry. By her right side is a square chest, furnished with lock and key, which she is in the act of opening. The chest is ornamented in front by a crescent moon. On the base is an inscription of four lines, three in Latin and one in Palmyrene characters."

The lady thus represented was a Catuvellaunian. The name by which she is known may possibly be a Latinization of some Keltic word; but probably it is simply the Latin Regina, a Queen, and likely enough is a "pet name" given by her admiring lord; for certainly this sculptured stone implies no ordinary attachment and devotion.

This is the Latin part of the inscription:

D.M. REGINA LIBERTA ET CONIVGE
BARATES PALMYRENVS NATIONE
CATVALLAVNA AN XXX

that is perhaps: "To the Gods the Shades. Regina, freed-woman and wife of Barates of Palmyra, by nation a Catuvallaunian, xxx years old." We say "perhaps," because the grammar of the sentence is very irregular. Another possible rendering would be: To the Gods the Shades. Barates of Palmyra to Regina his freedwoman and wife, of the Catuvellaunian nation, xxx years old." Anyhow, the general sense is clear enough. And then follow some letters which have been recognized as Palmyrene and interpreted to mean: "Regina, the freedwoman of Barates, alas!" *

A woodcut of this monument is given in the 1895 edition of *The Handbook of the Roman Wall.*

We see before us then the defaced effigy of some Catuvellaunian beauty—a Keltic "belle"—carved ages ago at the loving instance of her Syrian master and husband. The fair slave had taken her lord captive; but she died "morte acerba," and across the centuries we see him weeping at her tomb.

Barates, "it is conjectured, was probably a Syrian Merchant who traded with the Roman soldiers in Britain." Had he himself been a soldier, the epitaph would surely have contained some information as to his military rank and connections. Under the

* An alternative explanation of the last word has been suggested, namely that the three letters *ch b l* are the initials of words which mean "May her portion be in life everlasting," Boyle's *Comprehensive Guide to the County of Durham*, p. 591.

early emperors Palmyra or Tadmor (now Ru) became a commercial emporium of great importance, standing as it did on the common borders of the Romans and the Parthians. In the time of Hadrian and the Antonines it attained its greatest prosperity. No wonder then if in the 3rd and 4th centuries its merchants travelled even to the North-western limits of the world as then known. And so this native of an oasis of the great Syrian desert found his way to Northern Britain, and *en route* presumably bought and liberated and married this Catuvellaunian girl whom he called his Queen and whose memory, when scarcely yet in her full bloom she was snatched away from him, he perpetuated at no slight cost in a form that still endures, and will, in all likelihood, endure to the end of time.

After all, it is such touches of human affection that give feeling and life to archæological studies, and make decayed and scarcely decipherable letterings glow as in a golden light.

No doubt Regina was not the only British maiden whose beauty prevailed over the foreigner. Martial's friend Pudens was smitten by the charms of one Claudia Rufina, and Martial himself celebrates them, and invokes blessings on the marriage. He wonders how one descended from the "cærulei Britanni" can possess all the grace of Rome and of Athens. "Quale decus formæ"! See Epigr. 11. 53, and also 4. 92.

Looking at this ancient effigy, and listening all these years after to sorrow-stricken Barates' "alas! Regina!" we are reminded of the following exquisite lines by Catullus written of a certain Quintilia, who too died prematurely and for whom one Calvus mourned no less sadly :

> Si quidquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulcris
> Accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,
> Quo desiderio veteris renovamus amores,
> Atque olim amissas flemus amicitias :
> Certe non tanto mors immatura dolori est
> Quintiliæ, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

that is, if however feebly we may attempt a translation :

> If aught of pleasant or of sweet can come
> From our lamentings to the silent tomb,
> When our old loves fondly we love once more
> And weep the friendships lost to us of yore,
> Quintilia's joy that Calvus loves her so
> Passes her grief that she so young lies low.

TOMBS IN ALDENHAM CHURCHYARD:

BY THE REV. AND HON. KENNETH F. GIBBS.

SOME of your readers may be interested to have a short account of the remarkable tombs in Aldenham Churchyard, out of which three sycamore trees are growing.

The trees, which are about one hundred years old, have in the course of their growth not only broken up the great stones, but they have also, in several places, absorbed within their trunks and completely hidden, part of the iron railings. Apparently, however, the iron suits their constitutions, for they form an exceedingly fine group.

The Latin inscriptions on the tombs are still legible, and from them we learn that Mr. William Hutchinson, of Delrow House, was buried here in 1697, and Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson, his widow, in 1706.

The following extracts from Mr. Hutchinson's will (dated Sept. 30th, 1693) are interesting :—

"I bequeath my soul to Almighty God my Creator, humbly praying His gracious goodness to receive and accept thereof for the alone merits of His dear Son Jesus Christ, my blessed Saviour and Redeemer. *Item* : I give to the poor of Aldenham five pounds, and desire my wife and my sister's son, who best know the most needy of them, to assist my trustees in the distribution of it, but the alms-people are not to have any share in it for they are otherwise provided for. And I do heartily recommend it to my wife to give the poor their five pounds—in money, or bread every Sunday—during her life, as she thinks fit and as God pleases to direct her; it having been by me first allowed and since found a good means to draw the poor people to church to serve God and get spiritual food. I know she loves the poor well, and to see them frequently at church, and I doubt not of her charity in this particular."

Mr. Hutchinson also charged his estate at Delrow with an annual payment of £2, to be given to the poor of Aldenham. The memory of Mr. Hutchinson suffers from a lying legend that he denied the possibility of a Resurrection, and, after ordering a heavy stone tomb enclosed with iron railings, left word to future generations that they might believe in a Resurrection if a tree grew out of his grave! Lady Anne Grimston who was buried at Tewin in 1710

is defamed in the same way from the same cause, though in her case also there is evidence to show that the legend is a libel.

The following note from Mr. Cussan's History of Hertfordshire is an emphatic protest against the legend :—

"It is almost needless to say that the same absurd fable is related to account for the growth of the trees here, as of those in Tewin churchyard. In both churchyards the trees are ornamental and the tombs are venerable; but conservative as I am of everything worth preserving, I would rather see both trees and tombs swept away, than a local sexton, with an eye to sixpences, preceding a party of ignorant *gobemouches*, and gravely telling them that which he knows to be a lie."

THE TAVERNS IN MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

ONE of the most versatile as well as remarkable men that ever followed the profession of literature, was John Taylor, "the water poet." According to his own account he was at one time a waterman on the Thames, and this no doubt supplied him with that rich vocabulary of invective, that he was in the habit of using in his controversial writings; for the watermen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries occupied the place of the hansom cab driver and busman of the present day. But Taylor gave up the calling of a waterman to indulge his love for scribbling. He was a most prolific writer, the list of his works, as given in Gray's "Index" to Hazlitt, filling four closely-printed columns of that work. Like most literary men of that time he was often on the verge of poverty and would rattle off some lines of prose or verse and sell them to a publisher for the price of a dinner. Thus many of his writings were tracts of only a few leaves, and were but the dregs of ideas that he had already given to the world.

Probably few men of his time, except Thomas Decker, had a more intimate knowledge of the lower life of London than John Taylor, and his writings contain much interesting information about the city and its inhabitants in the seventeenth century.

Amongst the hastily compiled pieces which Taylor published, one at least may be said to have some interest for the readers of

The Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries. It is a small octavo volume of thirty-two leaves and measuring a little over five inches by three. Only one copy of it, that in the British Museum, is known, and that is badly ploughed, and has to be tenderly used.

Its title is as follows :—

The | Honorable | and Memorable | Foundations Erections, Raisings, and | Ruines, of divers Cities, Townes Ca | stles, and other Pieces of Antiqui | tie, within ten Shires and Coun | ties of this Kingdome : | Namely, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Sur | rey, Berkshire, Essex, Middlesex, Hartfordshire, | Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire : | With the description of many famous | Accidents that have happened, in divers | places in the said Counties. | Also, a Relation of the Wine Taverns | either by their signes, or names of the persons that allow, or keepe them, in, and | throughout the said severall Shires. | By John Taylor. | London ; | Printed for Henry Gosson, 1636.

Henry Gosson, the publisher, had a shop on Old London Bridge next the gate, and his stock-in-trade consisted largely of small popular tracts and ballads, perhaps the most saleable literature of that day.

In the preface to this high-sounding pamphlet, Taylor compares the taverns to be found in the country with those in London, much to the advantage of the former. He also refers to a larger work of his recently published and in all probability his "Travels through London"; this was produced the same year.

Of the literary merit of "Tavernes in Ten Shires," as it is usually called, there is no occasion to say anything here, its interest to us being chiefly as a record of the old hostelries that were to be met with in and around London in the time of Charles I. It is moreover the earliest record of the kind that we have; for though among the Middlesex County Records, Mr. Jeafferson discovered a list of three hundred and twelve victuallers' recognizances, taken in the sixth year of Edward VI.* that list only gave the number of the licensed houses in each parish, and neither mentioned the name or sign of any house, nor the part of the parish in which it was situated.

Middlesex.

"Middlesex doth (almost) round beguirt the two famous Cities of London and Westminster: And although I have in my former Booke made mention of many of the Tavernes neere adjoyning to the sayd Cities: yet to make this my second narration in the better forme and order, I have named some of the said Tavernes againe, because I would play the part of an honest true Taylor, and put in all the stuffe.

* Volume I. p. 10.

At Chelsey, Richard Eeds, the signe of the Dog.

At Fulham, Joseph Holden, Richard Parkes; the signes are the Kings Armes, and the Nags Head.

At Hammersmith, Alice Robinson or Thomas Warner at the White Hart, and Thomas Holden at the Goat or Antelop.

At Chiswick, Valentine Smith at the Kings Head.

At Acton John Coothridge and William Aldridge, their signes are the Cock and the Bell.

At Old Brentford and New Brentford are these signes, the Three Pidgeons, the Halfe Moone, the Lyon, the Goat, the George, the Swan.

The Garter neere Hammersmith in London way towards Brentford.

At Hownslow, Henry Needles and Martha Warwick, the signes are, the Katherin Wheele, and the George.

At Edgworth (*i.e.* Edgware), Henry Haley.

At Harrow Hill, Peter Jones.

At Strangreene (? Stroud Green) Thomas Blithe.

At Northket (?), Katherin Awceter.

At Thistleworth (*i.e.* Isleworth), Anne Parks.

At Rayslip (*i.e.* Ruislip), Margaret Price.

At Kenzington, Annis Tubervill at the Lyon.

At Knightsbridge, Richard Kellway, Elizabeth Sharpes there are three Taverne signes, Graue Maurice, the Swan and the Rose.

Uxbridge is a faire long Market towne, it hath many Innes, and foure of them be Tavernes, John Raynor, Edmund Morrice, Sara Hitchcock, and Michael Web; the signs are, the Chequer, the George, the Crowne, and the White horse.

The Toy Taverne at Hampton Court needs no signe.

At Twickenham, Anne Palmer.

At Paddington, Walter Whitlock.

At Kingsland, George Willis; the signe, the King, or Prince's Armes.

At Newington, John Usher, at the sun.

At Islington are these signes and Tavernes: the Angell, the Globe, the Lyon, the Miter, the Nagshead, the Swan, and the Sarazens Head.

At Kentish Towne, the Rose, Gregory Machin.

At Whetstone, the Lyon, and the Princes Armes: Samuel Augier, Richard Taylor.

At White-chappell, Habacuck Kirby.

At South Mimms, Thomas Avis, the Bell.

At Hillingdon, Katherin Taylor.

At Pinner, Margery Bateman.

At Saint Giles, John Prime, William Pearpoynt.

At Kenton, William Bird.

At Tottenhom Court, John Day.

At Tottenham-highcrosse, Mathew Benning at the Sun.

At Chiswell Street, Samuell Taylor.

At Cow Crosse, Robert Jordane.

At Edmonton, Stephen Goodyeare.

At Highgate, at the Mermayd, Mary Sell.

At Budfort (?), Thomas Weldish.

At Hackney, William Gore, and William Cave, and the signes are the Mermayd and the Rose.

At Engfield, Elizabeth Kirby, and Mary Southwell.

At Hardington, Elizabeth Osbourne.

At Totnam Street, Francis Key.

At Hayes, Mary Hill.

At Feltham, Robert Butler.

At Holloway street, Ezechiel Catesby, the Bell.

At Blackwall, Zachary Gilby, the signe of the Armes of the East India Company.

The Crosse at Ratcliffe, the Dragon, the King's head, the Mermayd, the Ship, the Queenes Head, the Lyon, the Ship at Dickshore, and the Hoope and the three Kings.

In Ratcliffe high-way, the Anker, the Garter, the Rose.

At Bow, the Flower de Lice, the George, and the Kings head.

At Mile-end, the Nags head.

At Lime House, John Jennings.

At Wapping, James Bull: the Bull, the Angell, the Crosse, the Dragon, the Gunne, the Ship, the Popes head, the Rose, and the Kings head.

At Popler, the Ship, the Lyon.

The Bull at Stepney, and the Bull Head.

These that follow hereafter named, are already in my former booke, because they are so neere to the cities of London and Westminster, but because they are in this County of Middlesex, I will name them once more.

Neere the Bowling Alley at Westminster, Henrie Normaville.

In Galley Street, Daniel Hitche.

In Holborne, William Matthewes, Thomas Simcott.

In Saint John Street, Margery Baines : and Mary Moisley.

In Saint Martins in the Fields, Richard Joyner, Anne Parks, and Gertred Swan.

In Silver street, John Thomas.

In Tuttle street (Tothill St.), Jeffrey George.

In Savoy Parish, Robert Amery, and Thomas Blount.

In the Tower Liberties, Thomas Foster.

Stanes is famous for a Meadow neere it, called Runnimead or Running Mead, where in the twelfe or thirteenth yeare of the raigne of King John, the most part of the Lords, and great States of England met, and oppos'd the King in warlike manner, the Lords rebelliously to compell the King, and the King to defend his person, and Royall Prerogative; and at last (after much councell and debating) they forc'd the King to yield to such conditions as were never observ'd. Stanes is a good through fare, and hath these Tavernes, Thomas Wilkins, John Shorter, and Margaret Venman; the signes are, the Bush, the Bell, and the Lyon.

This county had of religious houses as Abbies, Nunneries, Priories, Frieries, Colleges, and Hospitalls, nine. London, within and without the walles and liberties, thirty-one.

It hath these hundreds or divisions: Edmonton, Gore, Finsbury and Wenulocks, Barne, Osulston, Elthorne, Isleworth, Spelthorne.

It hath seventy-three parishes, three market townes, and a hundred and one wine Tavernes.

To this account of the taverns in Middlesex, must be added the list of houses in London which the author put after his dedication with this heading :—

"These Tavernes (some of them) were mistaken in the first booke, and some of them have been set up since the said booke was printed; therefore to give satisfaction, I have here inserted them."

Angell neere St. Clement's Church.
Angell neere Creechurch, or Aldgate.
Bull within Bishopsgate.
Bull without Bishopsgate.
Bull or Buffles Head at Charing Crosse.
Bush in Buttolph lane.
Castle without Cripplegate.
Three Cranes neere the Customhouse.
Crowne neere Dowgate, that was the Dolphin.
Dog, or Talbot in Long Lane.
Dog, neere Bishopsgate.
Fountaine in Bloomesbury.
Hart in Basing lane.
Golden Fleece without Temple Bar.
Green Dragon at Breadstreet hill, was the Castle.
Globe in Bedlam.
Hart in Little Moorefields.
Harrow in Southwarke.
Hoope in Purpoole lane neere Graysin Lane.
Horse neere the Bridge in Southwarke.
Kings Head in Southwarke.
The Golden Lyon in Fleet street.
Maydenhead in Pudding Lane.
Maydenhead in Bush Lane.
Mermayd in White Crosse Street.
Prince's Armes in Fleet street, late the Fountaine.
Princes Armes in St. John Street.

To be Continued.

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 15.)

Anstey.—Inquisition taken at Hertford, 10th September, 1630 by the oaths of John Dyer and Joseph Brown, of Hertford, Richard Allys, of Brickden, Thomas Boreham, of Broxbourne, Robert Amwell, of Barkway, John Shaw, of Aspeyden Bridge, William Dunne, of Cottredd, Robert Twynne, of Kelshall, David Smythe, of Baldock, Thomas Hyll, of Northchurch, Thomas Axtell, of Hemel Hempstead, Thomas Bowyer, of Brent Pelham, and Oliver North, of Datchworth, who say that there is situated in the town of Anstey an ancient messuage, one part whereof is built upon part of the churchyard and the other upon part of the Lord's waste, which was anciently given to the town of Anstey to keep poor people's weddings, who should be married in the said town, and also for keeping a school in the middle room thereof. There had been theretofore divers goods belonging to the said messuage, and used at the said weddings, but of all such there remained only "four great spytts"; all the rest had been consumed or lost. Both the "ends" of the messuage had been "sometime" used for habitation and the inhabitants of the town of Anstey had placed, at either end of the said house, "one single, aged, person" to dwell there for the better preserving of the goods and keeping the said house "cleane and sweete." The messuage had been called sometimes the "Church House," sometimes the "Towne House."

The jury go on to say that the inhabitants of Anstey have lately suffered so many poor persons to dwell in the said house, contrary to the ancient use, that it has become a "noysome and offensive place" to those passing to and from church, "through the filthy and unseemely using and behaviour of the said poore people therein inhabiting"; and the jury present that the said messuage, then in "grave decay," should be repaired, kept in repair, and restored to its ancient uses by the chief inhabitants of Anstey.

Ordered accordingly; the recommendations to be carried out before the feast of All Saints, then next coming. The inhabitants to provide some other convenient house for those persons to be removed, and one honest single aged person to be made caretaker of the messuage first mentioned. (*Bundle* 13 *No.* 8).

Aldbury.—Inquisition taken at Hertford, 16th September, 1630, by the oaths of the aforenamed jurors, who find upon

their oaths the following deeds:—(1) Deed dated 12th June, 1587, by Francis Gunter, citizen and skinner, of London, son and heir of Philip Gunter, late citizen and skinner, deceased, reciting that the said Francis granted to Thomas Leventhorpe the elder, esquire, and Robert Leventhorpe the younger, John Leventhorpe, gentleman, John Scrogges, gentleman, John Greene, Richard Greene, Nicholas Dyer, John Dyer, William Hoye, Henry Hoye, William Roffe, Thomas Roffe, the younger, and John Greenleaf, parishioners of Aldbury, their heirs and assigns, for ever, an annuity of 3*l.* issuing out of the lands of the said Francis Gunter in Standon, parcel of the manor or lands called Bromley in the occupation of Nicholas Bowles, gent., and Francis Harding, and Robert Hanchett, husbandman; and (2) a deed of the same date, declaring the uses of the aforesaid deed, namely, the said 3*l.* to be for ever hereafter employed, given, bestowed and distributed to the vicar and churchwardens of Aldbury and their successors to distribute every Sunday, 12*d.* in bread amongst 12 "poor householders dwelling in the parish of Aldbury"; and on Easter Days, or in Easter week, to pay to some "learned preacher" 6*s.* for a sermon to be preached in the parish church, and to the vicar of the said parish 12*d.*, and to each of the churchwardens, 6*d.*, for the said vicar and churchwardens to "see and look to" the distributing of the said 12*d.* in bread and the making of the said yearly sermon.

The jury found that the above-named feoffees were all dead; the said Richard Green was the last survivor and the said yearly rent did accrue and come to him, and after his death descended to Richard Green his son and heir, who ought to grant and assure the said rent-charge to so many of the chief inhabitants of Aldbury as the said chief inhabitants should think fit, to the uses aforesaid.

The jurors further say that Thomas Leventhorpe, late of Aldbury, gentleman, deceased, made his will on 31st March, 1594, and gave to his three servants, Thomas Garrald, Thomas Hemynge, and Edward Romme, all his part in the houses, land, &c., descended to him, in coparcenary with Mrs. Anne Barley, his aunt, as one of the co-heirs of Joan Barley his grandmother, in right of Dorothy his mother, deceased; to have and to hold the said houses, &c., for the lives of the said three servants, and after their deaths to the "churchwardens, questmen, and constables" of the town of Aldbury to the use of "the poor inhabitants" of the said town and to the vicar of Aldbury for ever—one half the profits go to the use of the said poor and the other half to the use of the said vicars.

The jurors finally present that the said Thomas Hemming was the last surviving tenant for life of the three servants of the said

Leventhorpe, and that he died on 17th August then last past, and that then and now William Stacye and William Hoy, both of Aldbury, yeomen, were and are churchwardens of Aldbury, and that John Rolfe of the same town, husbandman, and Francis Challys, of the same, tailor, then and now were and are questmen of the said town, and that then and now Thomas Gardner of Aldbury, yeoman, and Rowland Field, of the same town, tailor, were and are constables.

It was ordered that Richard Green, junior, should convey and assure the rent-charge, and the said churchwardens, questmen, and constables, the land before described, to the chief inhabitants of Aldbury for the respective uses found by the jury. (*Ibid*).

(To be continued.)

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON).

December, 1897.—Temperature: min., 23·7° on 26th; max., 55·9° on 16th; range, 32·2°. Rainfall, 2·20 inches on 17 days; max., 0·64 inch on 7th.

January.—Temperature: min., 29·2°; max., 55·0°; range, 25·8°. Rainfall, 0·73 inch on 9 days; max., 0·30 inch on 5th.

February.—Temperature: min., 24·3° on 21st; max., 56·2° on 1st; range, 31·9°. Rainfall, 1·08 inch on 14 days; max., 0·15 inch on 3rd, 5th, and 18th.

Winter.—Temperature: min. 23·7° on 26th December; max., 56·2° on 1st February; range, 32·5. Rainfall, 4·01 inches on 40 days; max., 0·64 inch on 7th December.

The rainfall during the winter was 1·36 inch below the average for the 10 years 1880-89, and 1·79 inch below that for the 35 years 1859-93.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

December.—Temperature: mean, 39·2°; daily range, 11·3°; min., 21·3° on 4th; max., 54·9° on 16th; extreme range, 33·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 89 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·9. Rainfall, 3·41 inches on 18 days; max., 0·73 inch on 24th.

January.—Temperature: mean, 41·6°; daily range, 8·5°; min., 28·1° on 11th; max., 54·4° on 30th; extreme range, 26·3°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m. 92 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 9·5. Rainfall, 0·75 inch on 10 days; max., 0·35 inch on 5th.

February.—Temperature: mean, 39·5°; daily range, 11·0°; min., 23·3° on 21st; max., 54·9° on 1st; extreme range, 31·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 86 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 5·6. Rainfall, 1·10 inch on 17 days; max., 0·16 inch on 5th and 27th.

Winter.—Temperature: mean, 40·1°; daily range, 10·3°; min., 21·3° on 4th December; max., 54·9° on 16th December and 1st February: extreme range, 33·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 89 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·3. Rainfall, 5·26 inches on 45 days; max., 0·73 inch on 24th December.

The winter of 1897-98 is remarkable for its extreme mildness, having a mean temperature 3·3° above the average for the ten years 1887-96. This feature was accentuated in January, which though usually the coldest, was this year the warmest of the three winter months, its mean temperature being 5·6° above the average for this period. Besides being abnormally mild, January was remarkable for its very small rainfall, more than an inch below the average, and for its cloudy sky, completely overcast at 9 a.m. for 25 days out of the 31. December was a very wet month, but January and February were very dry, doubtless giving a general impression that the winter rainfall was very small, but such is not the case, at least at St. Albans, for it was a tenth of an inch above the average for the ten years 1887-96.

A QUARTERLY BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

[The sign * indicates that the paper or work mentioned is illustrated; and the sign † that the reference is to a review].

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——— The Tower Battlements. *Builder*, March 12.

Ware: The Grammar School. *Builder*, January 8.

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MIDDLESEX.

Acton. Richard Baxter's House. *Daily News*, February 15 and March 7.

Admiralty Buildings (New). *Architect*, January 21; *Daily News*, January 27; and *American Architect*, February 19.

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Aldersgate. "The Postmen's Park." *Times*, February 21 and March 7 and 10.

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All Hallows on The Wall. *Builder*, March 5.

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Baker Street. Calderon School of Animal Painting. *Magazine of Art*, March.

Banqueting House, Kensington Gardens. *Builder*, January 22.

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Bow Church. *Builder*, January 29 and February 5.

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Carlton House. *Architect*, December 3.
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——— Walpole House.* *Daily Mail*, December 30.
——— House.* *Daily Mail*, December 30.
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Churchyard Bottom Wood. See Highgate Woods.
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—— Government. See London.
—— Halls. See London.
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Commission of Sewers. See London.
Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill.* *Builder*, January 15.
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——— Fire, The. *Builder*, December 4; and with plan, December 11.
——— Fire, The Recent: an account of*, with evidence given at the inquest, &c. (Office of the *City Press*.)
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Dover Street. See Ashburnham House.
Drapers' Company's Hall.* *Building News*, Nov. 12.
Drury Lane Theatre (old).* *Daily Mail*, January 7.
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Foundling Hospital. *Architect*, December 3.
Freemasons' Hall. *Architect*, December 3.
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——— The Old Crab Tree at.* *Daily Graphic*, December 18.
——— See Parson's Green.
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——— "Birth-place of Pickwick." *Sketch*, January 12.
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——— Report on Sites of New.† *Builder*, December 11.
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Great Ormond Street. *Builder*, December 18.
Grosvenor Estate. See Mayfair.
Guards' Chapel, The, Wellington Barracks. *Daily Mail*, February 7.
Gunnersbury: St. James' Church. *Builder*, February 19.
Hackney: Gravel-pit Chapel, View of. *Daily Graphic*, November 19.
Hammersmith. See Kelmscott Press.
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——— Keats at. By Dr. R. Nicoll. *Hampstead Annual.*
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——— ——— Cuckoo heard on the, February 13. *Daily News*, February 17.
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——— Corner. See Tattersall's.
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Queen Anne Street: Turner's House. *Architect*, January 21.
Queen's London, The. See London.
——— Square. *Builder*, January 8.
——— Arms Hotel, Cheapside. *Daily News*, March 10.
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"Victoria Rifles" (old). See St. John's Wood.
Voelker's Gymnasium. See Pentonville.
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——— Pipes, wooden. See Great Turnstile.
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THE GREAT NORTH ROAD: WHETSTONE TURNPIKE ROAD TRUST.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

THE final report of the Trustees of the above old highway has lately come under my notice. It is recorded in the minutes of their meeting held on the 31st October, 1863, being the last meeting held under the Act of 1 William IV. As it appears to throw considerable light upon the means adopted for improving the southern entrance to the town of Chipping Barnet, I have thought it might interest the readers in that district to give the result of my enquiries.

As an introduction it may be stated that, according to Norden, the ancient highway to St. Albans and the north was from

Portepool, now Gray's Inn, through a lane on the east side of Pancras Church called Longwich Lane; leaving Highgate on the west, it passed through Tallington Lane, the two Crouches, thence, through a park called Harnesey Park, belonging to the Bishop of London, to Mousewell Hill, Coane Hatch, Frierne Barnet, and so to Whetstone, but in consequence of the "deepeness and dirtie passages in the winter season" the ancient way was discontinued and a new "waie" constructed right across Finchley Common, beginning at Highgate Hill and leading directly to Whetstone, this was in the year 1386; it was probably only a track for pack-horses.

Pepys, in 1660, paid a visit to Barnet Wells; he mentions that the road thereto was "only one path" and "torne, plowed, and digged up," owing to the waggoners carrying excessive weights of over one ton, with more than five horses and oxen to a team.

So late as the early part of the present century the road was so bad from the village to London, that a journey thereto was not to be inconsiderately taken, the stage coach usually stopped on the homeward journey to enable the travellers to take tea.

It was in the year 1754 that the making of a fair turnpike road across the common was proceeded with, but the people so little understood the advantage of rendering the transit of goods easy, that they obstructed the work. It is stated however that in 1810, that portion of the Great North Road, consisting of eight miles in length and under the management of the Whetstone and Highgate Turnpike Road Trust was considered to be one of the best roads in the kingdom.

In the year 1823 the then Trustees of this road were required under the powers of an Act of Parliament for the improvement of the line of road from London to Holyhead, to undertake the work for raising that part of the road near Pricklershill lying in a bottom to a higher level and to reduce the inclination of that part of it leading to the southern entrance to the town of Barnet at the expense of this Trust.

The Trustees were taken quite by surprise by this requisition, no intimation having been given them of the application for the Act so obtained; they supposed that it was intended only to apply to that part of the road passing through North Wales where Mr. Telford had been forming his celebrated road. They found

themselves in a very crippled position with reference to supplying the means for meeting the expenses to be incurred. They however entrusted the work to the superintendence of their then surveyor, afterwards Sir James McAdam.

Mr. McAdam's plan was to raise an embankment at the lower part of the hill so as to render a less cutting down of it at the immediate entrance to the town necessary. Mr. Telford's plan was to cut down the top of Barnet Hill, which it was considered would have proved of great inconvenience to the houses there situated on each side of the road.

In carrying out Mr. McAdam's plan, the necessity arose for the removal of a large quantity of earth from the adjoining fields belonging to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and for taking a portion of their land to form the embankment, for which a heavy compensation was required by and ultimately paid to that body. These works were begun in 1823 and were not finally completed until four years afterwards when the entire expense connected with the work amounted to the sum of £17,000.

In order to meet this expense, as the works proceeded, it became necessary to borrow money on the credit and by mortgage of the tolls of the road, and further sums were advanced by various persons down to April, 1830, when the last sum was advanced, making a total of £17,000.

To meet the interest of this debt and keep up the repairs of the road, independently of the prospect of paying off any portion of the principal of the debt, the tolls of the road were totally inadequate. It was therefore deemed expedient to obtain a further Act with power to increase the tolls, particularly as it was notorious that the Bill for the London and Birmingham Railway was about to be applied for. The trustees obtained their new Act of Parliament which repealed the old one and empowered the collection of increased tolls.

The first meeting under the new Act took place in January, 1831. In pursuance of an order made the tolls were put up to be let by auction on the 3rd July, when they were let for one year for the sum of £7530. Being thus put into possession of funds again, the Trustees commenced paying off their heavy debt and by the 3rd of February, 1842, the last payment was made, and the entire debt discharged.

In the year 1835, the Trustees, having greatly lessened their debt, reduced their tolls by one-third; they again reduced them in 1842.

The Birmingham Railway Bill passed into an Act in 1833. At the opening of that Railway the traffic on this road was greatly lessened; it has been stated, however, that at this time over ninety stage coaches passed through Whetstone gate. The one year's letting for the sum of £7,530 is evidence of the enormous amount of traffic, and offers a curious contrast to the income received in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the tolls were farmed at £40 per annum, whilst as late as 1794 no more than £150 resulted from one year's letting.

This trust expired on the 1st November, 1863, and by a resolution placed on the minutes at the last meeting, the other Trustees considered it proper to record their opinion and conviction how greatly they and the public generally, were indebted to those Trustees who took so zealous and active a part in the transactions set forth as taking place during the above named period, whereby the heavy debt imposed upon them became so speedily extinguished and the tolls again reduced; and particularly to Mr. Baxendale who was the only survivor of them.

The acting Trustees who had become members of the Trust since the transactions referred to signed the resolution and they caused a copy of the minutes to be inserted in the "Times" and a Hertfordshire newspaper.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Stratford Place.—Stratford Place was built by the famous Robert Adam, between the years 1770 and 1780, for an Earl of Aldborough, who resided in the large house with the Colonade at the end of the street. The decoration of that, and some of the other houses, shows the architect at his best, and although in many cases the interiors have been modernized and sacrificed to the builder of the present day, at any rate the exterior of the street (with one or two painful exceptions) remains as Adam planned it. Great is the dismay therefore of the more enlightened

among the residents, at finding that the corporation of London, who are the ground landlords of Stratford Place, have consented to allow a new comer to erect an extra storey at No. 6 which, however carefully planned, must inevitably break the sky line, and spoil the façade of one of the very few remaining specimens of good street architecture left to us in London. There is still a hope that protests may prevail, but as before your next issue the work may be begun, it is well to put on record, for the sake of posterity, that some, at least, of the residents in the street are heartily opposed to this act of vandalism and have used their utmost efforts to preserve intact, this beautiful and historical corner of London. I may add that Stratford was the family name of the Earls of Aldborough. The last male of that race died in 1875, when the title became extinct.—GERALD PONSONBY, 3, Stratford Place, W., January 7th, 1898.

A THREATENED SUBURB.—The richness of Hampstead—"Our Northern Heights" as the inhabitants affectionately term it—in literary and artistic associations is known to most men. The march of the unsentimental builder upon this attractive suburb has aroused of late a keen local spirit in defence of certain cherished landmarks against rude disturbance. Notably in regard to that unique and famous Church Row which teems with memories of illustrious persons. Nor must the protective sword be sheathed until the rescue is fully assured. At the moment the horizon is dark, the guard seemingly struck down by the powers possessed by the Brick-and Mortar-Brigade with its hateful war cry of, "flats, flats, flats." A shame will it be if some plan cannot still be devised to save this historic "row," or that portion thereof threatened with uglification. Think of the audacious proposal that plans for possible changes are to be altered to something "more in harmony" with the locality! What subtle architect shall contrive a "harmony" in keeping with any of those delightful old-world frontages which may yet be spared to us? It is hopeless to expect so inspired an achievement. No, it must be war-to-the-knife with the spoliator. The sympathy of all cultured minds will be with those Northerners in their fight.

Yet another act of vandalism in the parish is said to be contemplated. It is whispered that the same demon, Flats, has fixed its malevolent gaze upon "Lawn Bank," where poor Keats

lived for awhile, as notified upon the tablet affixed to the house by the Hampstead Vestry at the instigation of that indefatigable researcher, Mr. E. E. Newton. Happily, in this case, comfort is to hand in the assurance of the local "Express"—a journal very accurate as to its news and topography—that the rumour is entirely unfounded. But the watchful eye must be kept open, notwithstanding.—CECIL CLARKE, Authors' Club, S.W.

BRITISH CAMP AT WORMLEYBURY, NEAR BROXBOURNE.—Within about a mile from Broxbourne are the remains (fast disappearing) of a British Camp, situated at the foot of a hill called Baas Hill on the Ordnance map. It is in many respects similar to the Ambresbury Camp on the Epping road. Has any detailed account of this ever been published? I believe one of the larger County histories (Cussans' possibly) alludes to it, but only very briefly, and the smaller topographical works do not mention it at all.—W. B. GERISH, Hoddesdon, Herts.

ORNITHOLOGICAL NOTES.—A curlew was observed at Elstree reservoir in July last, and a few weeks ago another was seen at the same place. On November 8th a hen harrier was observed on Mrs. Brightwyn's estate. On the 16th of December a peregrine falcon was seen near the reservoir, and several times since that date at Brockley Hill. The lesser spotted woodpecker was seen at Brockley Hill in January, and the great spotted woodpecker in February of this year. A tom-tit's nest containing eggs was discovered at Mrs. Brightwyn's at the end of February, showing the mildness of the season.—E. P. THOMPSON, Elstree.

BARNARD'S INN.—Do any of your readers know anything more of Barnard's Inn in the direction indicated in the following extract from a Chapter Act Book of Lincoln Minster or Cathedral:

"Monday, the feast of the deposition of S. Hugh the Bishop, A.D. 1455. In the vestry (*vestibulo*) of the Cathedral Church of S. Mary, Lincoln, the Reverend Hugh Tapton, Chancellor, J. Crosby, Treasurer, Th. Salesbury, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Nicholas Wymbissh, Canons Residentiary, decreed that 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the treasure of the said Saint should be paid to Henry Macworth, Esq., for a certain release lately made and granted by him to the Dean and Chapter of and in an Inn (*Hospicio*), called Barnard Inn, otherwise Macworth Inn, in Holborn, London (*vocato Barnard Ine alias dicto Macworth Ine, in Holborn, London*), decreeing further that if the sum should be raised from the executors of Master J. Macworth, deceased, or otherwise by the industry of the Chapter, it should be repaid to the treasure; otherwise not, as it was for the advantage of the Church."

This transaction was connected with the establishment of a chantry for the soul of Dean Macworth, who had recently died, leaving money and having erected a chapel in the Cathedral for the purpose. The north-east side of Chancery Lane appears to have been a Lincoln quarter. The Bishop's house was in the "old Temple."—ARTHUR F. LEACH, 34, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

REPLIES.

SPITALFIELDS STREET NAMES (iii., 209)—A reference to the "New Remarks of London," 1732 will help Mr. Minet in the identification of some of the names which are so strangely misspelt. "Ouise St. a Haute Chapelle" is probably West St., Whitechapel; "Rue du Cabinet" is Cabinet Court (Duke Street); "Rue de La Licorne, Chardicke" is Unicorn Alley, Shoreditch; possibly "Kedret lane" is Lemon Alley (French *cédrat*); "Assparck" or "Hasparcq" is Ass-park in Wheeler Street; "Gowen Yard" might be Gun Yard of which there were two at Spitalfields; "Cabuch Court" is Cabbage Court in Rose Street. "Ez Street" is probably East Street near Spitalfields Market. Cobert Court may be another form of Cabinet Court. "Fink St." is perhaps, like "Finick," a form of Phœnix, though it might stand for Finch St., which is on the East side of Brick Lane. "Inque" and "Ink" Street, should perhaps be read as Juque and Juk, *i.e.*, Duke; "Caverlersfields" is Coverley's Fields; "Farting" St. is Farthing Street; and "Rue de la Hache," Hatchet Alley.

Mr. Minet has not identified the site of "Glovers' Hall," but it may be here remarked that the company had their hall in Beech Lane, Cripplegate. Is that the Glovers' Hall that Mr. Minet wishes to identify? And was the Paternoster Row in which the French Services were performed, the well-known thoroughfare of that name or was it "Little Paternoster Row, vulgarly French Court" in Spitalfields? No doubt there are in the French registers some allusions to what is now called "Fashion" Street.

Several years ago I pointed out in *Notes and Queries*, that the original form of the word was Fossan, a family of that name having been owners of the site.—J. CHALLENOR SMITH.

COLNEY CHAPEL (p. 44).—By a deed dated 10th December, 1604, Erasmus Cooke, vicar of St. Michaels, near St. Albans, conveys to John Marsh, of Aldenham, "All that chapel or manor house" called "Colney Chapel, otherwise Broad Colney Chapel," with various appurtenances including a fishery. I found this deed amongst those formerly belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, where there are others about the same property.—ALPHA.

FAMILY OF COCK OF TOTTENHAM (p. 40).—I am the fifth son (8th and last surviving child) of the John Cock mentioned. The freehold property sold to the New River Company, was the Tottenham Oil and Flour Mills.—CHARLES H. COCK, Bridgefoot, Barnet.

THE CHALK HILL BLUE BUTTERFLY IN HERTFORDSHIRE (p.46). "Collector" asks as to the occurrence of this insect in the county, and as Recorder of the Lepidoptera to the Hertfordshire Natural History Society, I am able to give him two or three instances of its capture. In 1893, Mr. H. Warner, of Hoddesden, whose accuracy is not to be doubted, informed me that it had occurred once at Broxbourne Common, a rather unlikely locality, three miles from the nearest chalk and a considerable distance from any downs. My Report for the following year, printed in vol. viii. of the Society's Transactions, mentions on the authority of Messrs. Latchmore and Gatward, of Hitchin, both careful observers, the occurrence of *Lycæna corydon* in abundance at Lilley Hoo. I believe that it has also been reported in Entomological Magazines as having been taken or seen at Letchworth.—A. E. GIBBS, St. Albans.

HAROLD'S BURIAL AT WALTHAM ABBEY (i., p. 46).—There is now no tomb of Harold in the Abbey Church and no authentic record of the discovery of any inscription such as your correspondent mentions. Fuller in *The History of Waltham Abbey in Essex* (1605) discredits the inscription, though he believes the tomb did formerly exist and says "one Pedestal whereof I have in my house."

Professor Freeman considered that it had been satisfactorily shown that Harold was buried in Waltham "his body having been removed thither, probably about the time of William's coronation, from its original burying place on the shore near Hastings," *(see Essex Arch. Soc. Trans. vii.*, 1863*)*.

The present Church is but a portion of the original building, probably that portion which served as a Parish Church prior to the dissolution. The remainder, consisting of the tower, transepts, and Eastern extension, has long since disappeared from view. It was probably in the now lost choir or in the chapel adjoining it, that the body of the Saxon King was buried.—I. C. GOULD.

The communication of W.W. in your last issue, recalls to my mind a note made by Mr. Cussans in his History of Hertfordshire, in which he speculates upon the possibility of Harold's burial at Stortford. This speculation, I think, has not met with all the consideration or investigation it deserves. Editha or Eddeva the fair, whose connection with Harold as mistress or wife, is generally acknowledged, possessed the manor of Stortford, and there is a long-standing tradition that she is buried here. This tradition is referred to by Mrs. Hall in her "Queens before the Conquest," (Vol. II. p. 397) and it derives further confirmation for the discovery which was made some years ago, at the western end of the nave, of a Saxon or early Norman vault, which was found to contain "the remains of a colossal man with two females, one on either side."

An interesting account of this discovery will be found in a letter written by Archdeacon Denny to the editor of the *Guardian* in April, 1883, of which the following is the concluding portion:

"The statement that Harold's body was sought and found on the night of the battle by Edith of the Swan's neck, otherwise Edith the Fair, would lead to the presumption that his burial was conducted by her loving hands in conjunction with his mother, to whom, as stated by Hume, the dead body of Harold was generously restored by William without ransom. If therefore it be true according to the belief at Bishop Stortford, that Edith the Fair was interred in the Church of that Parish, is it not reasonable to suppose that she made choice of this for her last resting place because of her desire to lie by the side of her loved husband, and that having regard to what she believed to have been his wish upon the subject, she had made arrangements for the body of his other wife or possibly that of his mother being also laid beside him? These I believe were the facts upon which Mr. Rhodes

based his idea that the vault so remarkably discovered, the existence of which was unknown to the oldest inhabitant, was none other than that of Harold, respecting which so many conjectures have been offered by different historians."

At the tenth annual meeting of "The Society for preserving the Memorials of the Dead" held at Bishop Stortford, in June, 1892, the late Rev. T. Debary read a most interesting paper on Edith the Fair and her supposed Burial at Stortford. This paper was subsequently published with the Proceedings in pamphlet form.

I make no claim on behalf of Stortford as the resting place of the last of our Saxon Kings, I merely revive the above for the consideration of your readers in general, and Hertfordshire antiquaries in particular.—J. L. Glasscock, Bishop Stortford.

Erratum.—Lord Dillon calls attention to a misprint in his article on the Statue of Charles I.; on page 3 "spur vein" appears as "spur rein."—Ed.

REVIEWS.

Harrow Octocentenary Tracts, IX. The Vicarage, by the Rev. W. Done Bushell. Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes (1s.)

In the tract now before us, Mr. Done Bushell prints, from the Archiepiscopal Register, the deed of endowment of Harrow-on-the-Hill—"Harwehulle" as it is there spelled—dated in 1396; a list of vicars; and an extract from the Chantry Certificate for Middlesex relating to Harrow and Pinner. As in the other tracts his introductory remarks are very much to the point; on the present occasion they are appropriately devoted to "the ecclesiastical organization of Harrow in pre-reformation times." The manor belonged to the archbishopric of Canterbury from the date of its gift by Cenulf, King of Mercia, in the year 825, till Cranmer transferred it to the Crown in 1545. At Harrow successive Archbishops often resided. We might naturally expect that with such ownership a rectory was speedily formed, and Mr. Bushell gives us some reason for supposing that it was established within seven years of the grant; at any rate at the time of the Domesday Survey there was a rector there endowed with a hide of land, probably the origin of the manor of the rectory. When first there was a vicar, Mr. Bushell cannot tell us, but there certainly was one in the year 1170, for Archbishop Becket then excommunicated him. The parish of Harrow was anciently much larger than at present. Though situated within the limits of the diocese of London, it never formed part of it, but like the neighbouring parish of Hayes, was wholly subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was attached to the deanery of Croydon. This fact should be borne in mind by the searcher for the wills of Harrow people; a number of them were, no doubt, proved in the "peculiar" court for the deanery of Croydon, and are referred to in a special index at Somerset House.

YARD OF THE BELL INN.

From a drawing by Philip Norman.

OLD BELL INN, HOLBORN.

BY PHILIP NORMAN, TREAS. S.A.

A GENERATION ago many quaint hostelries still lingered about the confines of the City, survivals of the coaching days—and for the most part of a much earlier period. All the main thoroughfares were rich in relics of this kind, but the hands of the destroyer have been busy of late, and when in the autumn of 1897 the Old Bell, Holborn, ceased to exist, it had attained the melancholy distinction of being the last galleried inn on the Middlesex side of the river. By the kindness of the authorities of Christ's Hospital I have been allowed to look at the deeds; and having collected notes from other sources, and made several drawings of the picturesque building, I now offer the following tribute to its memory.

The earliest mention of this house which has come to my knowledge, is on the 14th of March, 1538 (30 Hen. VIII.), when William Barde, for 40*l.*, bargains and sells a messuage and garden called the Bell, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Richard Hunt, citizen and girdler. This Richard Hunt, who died in 1569, gave thirty sacks of charcoal yearly for ever, as a charge on the property, to be distributed on St. Thomas's Day to thirty poor persons of the parish, one half below and the other above Bars, now represented by an annual payment of 2*l.* 5*s.* from the ground landlords to St. Andrew's parish.

On February 20th, 1605, by deed poll, Thomas Hunt, citizen and vintner of London, son and heir of Richard Hunt, releases to John Cordell, citizen and vintner, all his right in "that messuage or tenement called or knowne by the name or signe of the Bell, with all and singular the appurtenances, lying or being in the parish of St. Andrew in Holborne, in the suburbes of the cittie of London, between the tenement sometime of John Davye on the east, and a tenement heretofore of the Prior and convent of the late dissolved Pryorie or Hospitall of our Ladie without Bishopsgate" (which I take to have been the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, sometimes called Bedlam), "on the west: one head thereof extending upon the Kinges high waye of Holborne, and the other head thereof upon the garden of Elie place." He also

releases to the said John Cordell "all that other messuage or tenement with the appurtenances—late in the occupation of one John Marham, or of his assigns, and now in the occupation of one Edward Hall and Robert Greenehurst"; and "all and singular other the landes tenementes and hereditamentes whatsoever, now or heretofore belonging to the said Thomas Hunt, situate lieing and being in the said parishe of St. Andrew aforesaid, either in the suburbes of the Cittie of London or in the countie of Middlesex." The deed has Thomas Hunt's seal attached—a lion rampant. As shown in Agas's map, (prepared probably not earlier than 1591, though the date is sometimes given as about 1560) the garden of Ely House extended as far as Leather Lane and a considerable distance along it, leaving only space for the houses in Holborn with their adjoining enclosures, of which the Bell and the Black Bull seem distinctly to be shown. Even as late as 1799 the space behind them was still open.

From Cordell the property passes to John Davies (no doubt the Davye mentioned above or his son), who in his turn sells it to John Cason. The following references from the abstract of title are, I think, worth recording. On March 23rd, 1615, Alice widow of Thomas Hunt for 3*l.* releases to John Davies, John Cason, and their heirs all her right in the messuage called the Bell. On December 14th, 1618, John Cason for 400*l.* "demiseth the said *two* messuages to John Cranadge for 45 years, to commence from Christmas Day 1623, at 50*l.* rent. Lessee covenants to deliver to the churchwardens of St. Andrew's, Holborn, one load of charcoal for the use of the poor, if the premises be herewith so chargeable." The Bell Inn remained in the hands of the Cason family for many years; they were connected with Mortlake and at one time possessed nine tenements "near the Turnstile in St. Giles's parish."

In 1679-80 the property again changes owners, being first mortgaged and then sold to Ralph Gregge, whose grandson, Joseph, finally parted with it May 3rd, 1722, to Christ's Hospital for 2,113*l.* 15*s.* The front part of the Bell seems at that time to have been let separately, or the site must have been more subdivided than was the case of late years, when the Black Bull Inn adjoined the Bell on the east. Be this as it may, in the deed of sale *three* houses are mentioned, as will be seen from the following extract:—

GREGGE ARMS.

From the front of the Bell Inn.

"All that messuage or tenement known by the name or sign of the Bell, with all the erections or stables thereupon erected and built, or intended to be erected and built, and all and singular other the appurtenances thereunto belonging—, and likewise all those two other messuages or tenements on either side" (query of the entrance?) "next adjoining to the first-named messuage and fronting the High Street of Holborn—all which said three messuages were formerly one great mansion house or inn, commonly known by the name of the Bell or Blew Bell Inn." But I am anticipating. A very short time, probably two years, before this sale, the front part of the premises had been rebuilt. This was the part facing Holborn, on which were then placed the sculptured arms, not, as has hitherto been asserted, of the Fowlers of Islington, Lords of the Manor of Barnsbury, who had never been connected with the house, but of the Gregges, then owners. These arms, which are unusually good specimens of late heraldic design, are now in the Guildhall Museum; an illustration from them is here given. It seems that the owners of the Bell were descended from the Gregge family of Bradley, Cheshire, whose arms appear in a visitation of that county, 1613, as follows:—Or, three trefoils slipped, between two chevronels sable. Crest: out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's head and neck per pale argent and sable, holding in the beak a trefoil slipped. One of them—Ralfe Gregge—in the 16th century, married Anne, co-heiress of Richard Starkye, of Stretton; hence the quartering of the Starkye arms which are, argent, a stork sable, with beak and legs gules. Sir Humphrey Starkey, chief baron of the exchequer in 1486, who also came from Cheshire, seems to have belonged to this family. The date of the re-building is not recorded in any existing deed, as far as I am aware, but may perhaps be gathered from the fact that at the time of sale the landlord of the Bell was James Trinder, and that carefully incised on a brick near a first-floor window which faced the yard was the name G. Trinder and date 1720. From the time of its sale by Joseph Gregge the Bell Inn has remained in the possession of Christ's Hospital. It will be seen that at the end it had completed nearly 360 years of recorded existence.

From the first, no doubt, our inn was used by those who were in the habit of journeying to and from the country, for purposes of business or pleasure. Thus in "The Carriers' Cosmographie" (1637)

by John Taylor, water-poet, we read that "the Carriers of Wendover in Buckinghamshire do lodge at the Bell in Holborne," and that "a Post cometh there every second Thursday from Walsingham." Towards the end of the seventeenth century coaches were plying from here to Berkhamstead, Hampstead and Hendon, and waggons to Faringdon and Woodstock. From that time until long after the advent of railways the Bell continued to carry on the same quiet trade, frequented by gentlefolks and commercial men of the higher class, and used as a house of call for coaches, waggons and carriers. In the earlier part of this century the landlord was Mr. C. R. Tinson; an account book, which belonged to him, is now before me, and in it I find some curious items. From June 12th to July 18th, 1815, the earnings of what he calls "a post-coach" plying to Oxford, were 186*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Per contra, the expenses were 32*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* made up of such items as "Turnpikes, 12*l.* 8*s.*; booking, 1*l.* 12*s.*; cleaning and greasing, 12*s.*; coachman, four weeks, 2*l.* 2*s.*, his modest wages no doubt being largely increased by tips. Of the balance Tinson takes 85*l.* 1*s.* 6d., and a firm called Bobart & Co., of Oxford, with whom he worked the road, 69*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* A page or two further on we are told what he used to pay for horses (little enough, the price ranging from 10*l.* to 32*l.*); and the price of postchaises—a blue one cost 32*l.* 11*s.*, and two others (yellow) respectively 40*l.* and 25*l.* In the thirties when the art of travel by road, destined so soon in great measure to become obsolete, had reached its full development, the coaching business at the Bell was in the hands of Messrs. Horne, the most famous coach proprietors in London except William Chaplin, who issued from their office here the portentous list opposite :—

About that time, as Mr. Stanley Harris tells us, the accommodation being somewhat limited, several coaches might often be seen in the street in front of the Bell, ready to go out. This was the case also at the Black Bull, and at the Bell and Crown a little further west, the yard of which has long been built over though the business still flourishes. Mr. Benjamin Worthy Horne, whose headquarters were at the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, afterwards threw in his lot with the London and Birmingham Railway, and hence arose the firm of Chaplin and Horne.

It will be seen that our list is undated, but from internal evidence it must have appeared about 1836, in which year the Bell

OLD BELL,
HOLBORN,
Inn and Coach Office.

THE FOLLOWING

SAFE & FAST COACHES

Depart from and Arrive at the above Inn:

OXFORD AND WOODSTOCK,

The BLENHEIM, every Morning, except Sunday, at 10 o'clock.

HORSHAM,

The STAR, every Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AMERSHAM and CHALFONT Coaches, every afternoon.

BARNET and HADLEY Coaches, mornings ½ past 9, afternoon ½ past 2.

BRIGHTON, *The Alert*, through Reigate, Crawley and Hixted, morning at 9.

BRIGHTON, *The Union*, through Sutton, Reigate and Crawley, morning at ½ past 10.

BRIGHTON *Times* through Merstram and Croydon, afternoon ½ before 2.

CIRENCESTER Coach, through Lechlade & Fairford, morning ½ before 11.

CANTERBURY, SITTINGBOURNE, ROCHESTER, and CHATHAM Coaches, 3 times a day.

CARSHALTON, MITCHAM & TOOTING, afternoon at ½ past 2.

DORKING, EPSOM and EWELL Coaches, afternoon at 3.

DOVER and CANTERBURY, *The Express*, every morning at ½ before 9.

DOVER Night Coach, *The Defiance*, evenings at ½ past 6.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, EGHAM and STAINES Coaches, morning ½ past 8, afternoon ½ past 2.

FARRINGDON Coach, every morning at ½ past 10.

GLOUCESTER, in 8 Hours! New Day Coach, *The Prince*, through Fairford, Cirencester & Stroudwater, every morning ½ before 11, meeting Coaches to all parts of North and South Wales.

HERTFORD, HODDESDON & CHESHUNT Coaches, morning ½ past 7, afternoon 3

RAMSGATE, MARGATE & DEAL, every morning at ½ past 8, evening at 6.

STAMFORD Coach, *The Regent*, through Biggleswade, St. Neots, Huntingdon, and Stilton, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at ½ before 8.

STAMFORD Coach, *The Defiance*, thro' Ware, Puckridge, Royston & Caxton, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at ½ before 8.

STROUDWATER, FAIRFORD & LECHLADE, morning at ½ before 11.

SUNDRIDGE & BRASTED Coach, afternoon ½ past 2.

SUNNING HILL, EGHAM and STAINES, afternoon at ½ past 2.

UXBRIDGE, SOUTHALL and HANWELL Coaches, 4 times a day.

WENDOVER, MISSENDEN and AMERSHAM, afternoon at 2.

WESTERHAM, HAYES and KESTEN Coach, afternoon ½ past 2.

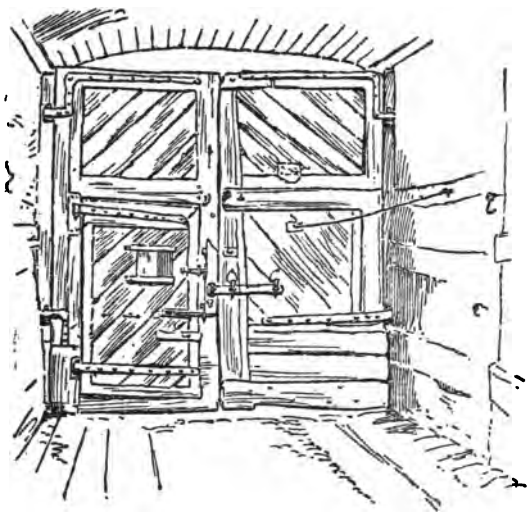
WYCOMB and BEACONSFIELD Coaches, morning at 10, afternoon at 3.

B. W. & H. HORNE, Proprietors.

Inn and Tavern passed into the hands of the Bunyers, an old inn-keeping family; one of this name, no doubt a relative, kept the old Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell, in the latter part of last century, as appears from a print of St. John's Gate in my possession. Mr. William Bunyer who had married Tinson's daughter, succeeded him at the Bell, and here was born a son, Mr. A. C. Bunyer, who, on the death of his sister, Miss Frances Mary Bunyer, not many years ago, took over the business, and was destined to be the last landlord—a little sketch of him appears in our frontispiece. As late as 1884 the old house retained somewhat of its connection with coaching. Views of it were then issued by the Society for photographing relics of old London and in his accompanying letterpress, Mr. Alfred Marks, the able and energetic secretary, wrote as follows:—"The passer by may note in the summer months, placards announcing the hours of departure and arrival not only of a daily omnibus, but of an occasional coach, a survival of the days before railways. It has been a favourite with more than one novelist. Mr. William Black thus introduces it into his Strange Adventures of a Phaeton:—'Now from the quaint little yard which is surrounded by frail and dilapidated galleries of wood, that tell of the grandeur of other days, there starts a solitary omnibus, which daily whisks a few country people and their parcels to Uxbridge and Chalfont and Amersham and Wendover.'" This faint echo of the coaching days had latterly died away, but to the end the stables and covered space at the back were constantly occupied; the situation being convenient for various people who used to drive in from the suburbs to transact their business.

A few words on the architectural features of the old place will conclude this paper. The plan of a house with a galleried courtyard, at one time so generally adopted for our London inns, was also common on the Continent and came perhaps originally from the east; in such courtyards during the reign of Queen Elizabeth theatrical performances often took place. The Bell was of the usual type, though smaller than many. Approached by a narrow gateway, through a passage under the front building, the total length from the street to the back was not much over a hundred feet. The ponderous gate had its wicket, with a grating usually closed by a sliding panel. Through this at night the traveller, having announced his presence by the

aid of a "lion-head" knocker, was inspected, and no doubt might be refused admittance, if unlikely to prove a desirable



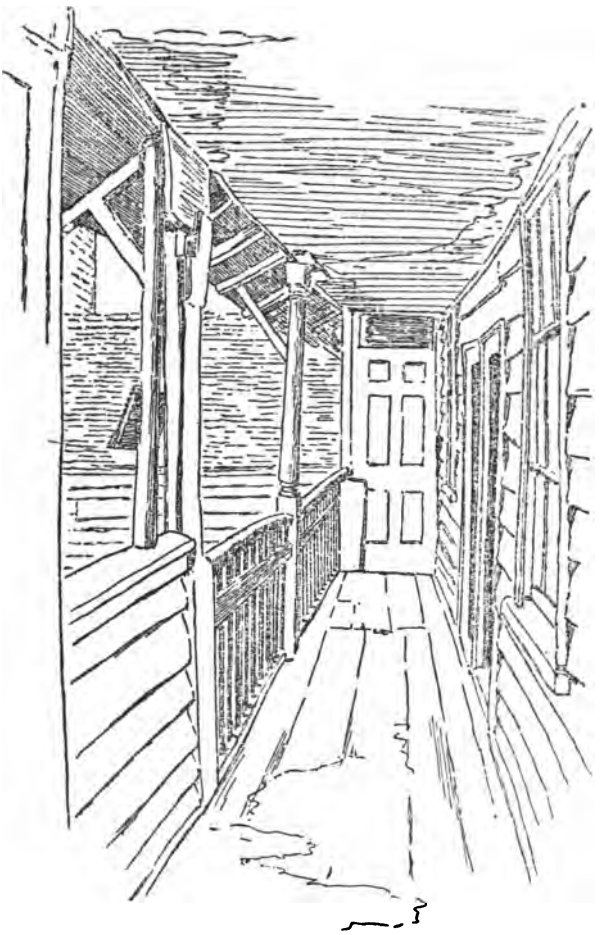
inmate; reminding me of an arrangement common in the south of Spain in my younger days, when a long string fastened to the latch communicated with a convenient spy-hole, from which the servant having asked who was there, paused for the customary reply—"a peaceable person" (gente de paz), before opening the door. Most of the larger inns had two courtyards at least, if not three like the famous Tabard and White Hart in Southwark. That nearest the main street would contain the galleries; in those at the rear were the stables and other lodgings where folks dwelt for safety and convenience, carrying on their own business and unconnected otherwise with the inn. Thus as Walpole tells us, Grinling Gibbons at one time lived "in Bell Savage Court on Ludgate Hill, where he carved a pot of flowers, which shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by." In these cases there was generally a second entrance at the back or into some side street. The Bell had only one yard, nevertheless, it contained in itself several buildings more or less distinct, though latterly united by doors and passages. To begin with there was the brick structure in front. The western part of this, latterly occupied as a silver-smith's shop, and numbered 124, was quite

independent of the inn, and to it belonged the attic, shown in views from the street, and forming a fourth storey. Perhaps the quaintest feature about this front building was the inn staircase with its panelling and turned balusters, which quite accorded with the date 1720, mentioned before. On the ground floor were two bars, one for the outer world, the other, entered from inside, for favoured customers. A recess in the wall, facing the yard, contained a painted statuette of the first Napoleon, dating doubtless from the time when "Boney's" marvellous career filled men's thoughts. Mr. Horwood, I am told, will contribute to these pages a note about this relic. On entering the old precinct, what charmed one most was its air of perfect repose, indescribably soothing after the din and bustle of Holborn. Immediately to the left or on the west side, was a low three-storied building of wood and plaster containing the kitchen and the room in which the landlord and landlady habitually sat. Not ancient as regarded the upper portion (though the beams in the kitchen ceiling were of archaic type), the whole of its basement was occupied by a cellar,* which was built of stone with well laid masonry and might have been mediæval. Perhaps this cellar had once been above ground; doubtless it was the oldest part of the Bell inn that survived till our time—a remnant of the "great mansion house" previously mentioned, which might have been the private dwelling of some high personage, before it became "an inn for receipt of travellers." Next to the building on this basement was another erection of wood and plaster, somewhat higher and having its separate staircase like the last. A wooden mantelpiece in one of the first-floor rooms showed a pretty little group of figures in relief, and dated from the latter part of last century.

Then came the galleries of the inn, which from the picturesque point of view formed its chief attraction. They were at the end, and running partly up the east side of the yard, not on three sides as was often the case. Beyond and beneath was a covered space, where vehicles could stand securely. This galleried portion was built entirely of wood, dating, I should

* Filled not long ago with plenty of good wine; as late as December, 1843, it appears from an entry in the account book that the landlord paid more than 120*l.*, for port and sherry.

think, from the reign of Charles II., and may have replaced a more ancient building similar in style, as was the case with the



George Inn, Southwark, part of which still exists. The rooms were not latterly used as bedrooms, being perhaps too chilly for us degenerate mortals of the present day. But to the last the galleries had a cheerful air and were adorned with a profusion of well-kept plants and flowers. Here was the old coach office; here also and at the end was the stabling.

Next to the galleries and on the right of our frontispiece is shown the brick frontage of what is in part a wooden building. Here is an entrance door having a pretty fanlight; the external bells (with three or four stray ones opposite) are numbered up to 31; below them on the ground floor is a range of windows which belong to the coffee room, a unique survival, with its quaint portraits and green curtained partitions—"Old boxes laden with the steam of thirty thousand dinners." Here for generations might be enjoyed the pleasures of tavern life—that "oblivion of care and freedom from solicitude," which have proved so attractive to many famous men from Bishop Earle to Tennyson. I made a drawing of this room on September 24th, 1897; the following day the place was was closed. A catalogue before me tells of the sale by auction on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 28th and 29th, of the furniture and fittings of the "old Bell Hotel, No. 123, Holborn," and shortly afterwards it was levelled with the ground. "Requiescat in pace."

QUARTERLY NOTES.

MR. Gladstone's burial in the most—the only—fitting place of interment, has once more awakened the question of accommodation within the walls of Westminster Abbey for the illustrious dead. Whether or not the time for providing more burial space has actually arrived matters little; it will arrive ere long, and must be faced. A very difficult and delicate question it is, the addition to an historic edifice like the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Westminster. A chapel to the east of the Chapter House, and parallel with Henry VII.'s Chapel, is the addition, perhaps, least open to objection; for so long as the new chapel is not placed too far to the south, interference with interesting and ancient work will be avoided.

Lord Aldenham has obtained a faculty to complete the High Altar Screen in St. Albans Abbey, by placing a figure of the Saviour on the cross, and by filling the vacant space a little below it with a representation, designed by Mr. Gilbert, R.A., of the Resurrection. The completion of this screen, on the

restoration of which Lord Aldenham has already spent about £10,000, will be generally appreciated, presuming, of course, that the new work will harmonize with its surroundings: and it is to be hoped that the Rector and Churchwardens of the Abbey will, as soon as the work is finished, prepare that part of the church for the celebration of Divine Service.

Why the society—founded in 1880, to deal specially with London topography—was allowed to expire is not clear; apparently it lacked not funds, and it issued some excellent work: Van den Wyngaerde's view of London, 1550, Hoefnagle's plan of London, 1572; and Visscher's view of London, 1616. But its decease is a fact, and from its ashes another society arises—the London Topographical Society.

There is a long series of maps and views of London, depicting almost continuously the changes which have taken place ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. A complete set of such original maps and views is not at present obtainable. One or two are known only by unique copies; of others there are probably only two or three impressions in existence; and for the rest, nearly all of them are scarce, seldom changing hands, and then only at prices which place them beyond the reach of many who would prize them most highly. The new society has for its object the publication of a complete set of these London maps, views, and plans, so that every period, every change of importance, may receive illustration. With this cartographical ilustration of the change and development of London as a whole, it is proposed to combine the not less important illustration of London localities and districts at various periods, by the reproduction of parish maps, tithe maps, surveying plans, estate maps, and so forth.

It is needless to point out the various interests to which such publications will appeal. The active *personnel* of the old society being represented on the new, has enabled the former to merge in the latter. Not only has the stock of publications been transferred, but the plates and blocks are also available and so additional copies may be obtained as required, by those who join the new society. Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A. is Hon. Sec., and intending supporters should write to him at once, addressing their letters to him at 8, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn.

The plans and drawings for the Hertfordshire County Museum at St. Albans have been submitted by the architect (Mr. Arthur S. Flower), and approved by the Museum Committee, and the site has been conveyed by Lord Spencer to the Trustees. The building should therefore be commenced at no very distant date, and it will be a graceful acknowledgment of Lord Spencer's generosity if Lady Spencer is invited to lay the foundation stone. The building, for the present to be small, will be a plain and suitable structure—the best, in all probability, that could be erected with the funds available; and it is specially designed to admit of enlargement. We feel certain that this enlargement will be made possible by the donations of those interested in the county, when once they see the Museum an accomplished fact.

One of the chief features in the Museum will be a lecture room and library, 30 feet long and 24 feet wide. The space above will be occupied by the exhibition gallery, lighted from the top. Special exhibits, or temporary loan collections, will be accommodated in a room over that of the curator. The building is to be red brick of local make, and it will have a red tiled roof. For greater security against fire, Mr. John Grundy's system of heating will be adopted—that of the introduction of warmed fresh air.

The reports, recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the Welsh manuscripts at Mostyn, and the Scotch papers at Annandale are not, perhaps, quite the volumes to which we should naturally turn for matter that might appropriately be mentioned in these pages; yet in each there is something that falls within that category. At Mostyn there is an account of Wolsey's journey through London, when going on an embassy to France in 1527, and at Annandale is a vivid picture of the coronation of George IV. at Westminster.

Wolsey's departure is described by one Ellis Griffith, in a history of his own time. The Welshman was early astir to watch the procession pass through the city on its way from Westminster

towards London Bridge. Already many others had assembled with a similar object; but an old man in the crowd told them "they might dine at leisure and yet be in good time to see the Cardinal; for he will not start till the planet Jupiter enters into the house of Venus. This takes place between two and three of the clock in the afternoon, an hour to which he and his astrologers have been looking forward for three months passed, under the belief that whatever a man undertakes and begins at this time will prosper better and better." At that very hour Wolsey mounted his horse at Westminster riding, as Griffith puts it, through the streets as "a humble prelate lest the citizens should speak of him as proud." As soon as he saw him pass Charing Cross, Griffith hurried to the river-side, and taking a boat to the stairs on the south of London Bridge, got up to the "street," ere the first part of the Cardinal's procession reached it.

The describer of George IV's coronation, is Miss Hope Johnstone who was present, knew a number of those taking part in the pageant, and did not, in writing to her father, mind saying with what dignity, or want of it, they performed their task. On the whole everything passed off well, but how anyone survived the fatigue of so long a function is marvellous.

The King was depressed—even apprehensive—from the knowledge of Queen Caroline's intention to be present. So soon, however, as he was told that her effort to enter the Abbey had been futile, his spirits rose and he became "a different man." The Queen's language, on her repulse, was said to be so fearful that the King's friends—who attended to see that His Majesty was not annoyed by the presence of his unfortunate wife—were quite shocked. Language that shocked George IV.'s friends—it must have been bad!

Speaking of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, we may mention—it will be welcome news—that for the future the Commissioners' Reports will be printed on better paper and from better type. Hitherto both have been execrable. So long as the price is not materially increased, everyone will be satisfied.

The Clergy of the Diocese of St. Albans will do well to study the list of small benefices—given by Mr. Clifford Holgate in the April number of *The St. Albans Diocesan Magazine*—which, in the early years of the present century, were exonerated from the payment of land-tax. Those benefices in Hertfordshire were as follows:—Great Amwell, Caldecott, Coddicott, Kensworth, King's Langley, Neunham, Ridge, Stanstead Abbots, St. Paul's Walden, and Great Wymondley.

Mr. Holgate's paper gives us more particulars concerning the exonerated benefices than does the parliamentary paper on the subject just issued; and in some concise remarks, he points out that the repeal of the Acts dealing with the Land Tax in no way affects the permanency of the exoneration from assessment. The clergy should remember this. In many cases the tax has been paid, perhaps demanded, in error, but Mr. Holgate holds out little hope to incumbents, who have wrongly paid, of recovering their money, unless a special Act be passed to effect repayment.

Hertfordshire Squires of the days of Queen Bess hit upon a very ingenious method of evading the demands made upon them by the Crown to furnish "light horse" for the defence of the kingdom against the threatened Spanish Invasion in 1588. A recently issued volume of the Privy Council Register, tells us that to the musters they sent "good and serviceable horse," which were well approved; but the animals they actually sent to join the defending forces were not the same, and were altogether wretched beasts. The Council told the Deputy Lieutenants of the county to call before them certain of the gentry, who had thus acted, and to order them, as a punishment, to find also a "lance," and to take bonds of them to appear before the Council, where no doubt they learnt Her Majesty's opinion of this bit of sharp practice.

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 83.)

Puckeridge and Standon.—Inquisition taken at Hertford, 16 September, 1630. The jury (names as on p. 81 *ante*) find and present an indenture of 2 October, 1614, between Thomas Fisher of London, skinner, of the one part and Ralph Sadler, of Standon, esq., Richard Wroth, esq.; Anthony Wroth, gent, his son and heir, Edward Sadler, Edmund Herron, Richard Fisher, gent, Richard Powell, vicar of Standon, Richard Powell his son, Thomas Kyrbie and Henry Kyrbie his son, John Godfray, and Richard his son, William Barfoote, and William his son, Lawrence Hamonde and William his son, Edmund Lawrence, and John his son, William Harvey, and William his son, John Giles and John his son, Thomas Tyler and Richard his son, Thomas Crowch of the Bridge and Thomas his son, George Crowch and George his son, Richard Bedell, and Richard his son, Thomas Crowch the younger, and Thomas his son, Richard Archer Thomas, son of Richard Smartfoot, John Brooke, Thomas Godfray, John Weedon, and Thomas his son, William Peppercorn of Standon, yeoman, of the other part.

This indenture recited that the said Thomas Skinner made his will on 23rd November, 1612 (proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 19th April, 1613) by which he willed that his son Thomas should buy of his, the testator's sister, Anne Sadler, her "thirds" in the inn called "The Bell," at Puckeridge, and make over the same to feoffees of the town of Standon; and witnessed that the said Thomas Fisher, having bought the said "thirds," and in performance of his father's true intent, did enfeoff and confirm unto the said Ralph Sadler and the other parties of the second part aforesaid, the said "Bell Inn," and other premises to the intent that the said tenement should be sufficiently upheld, &c., and the rent employed for the school, scholars, and poor of Puckeridge, as set out in an inquisition taken in 1621 (*vide* iii., pp. 150-151).

The jury found that Richard Pavie was then tenant of "The Bell," at Puckeridge, for term of years, and had suffered the said inn to stand empty, by reason of which it has fallen into great decay, and that unless it was repaired, the gift thereof to the poor would come to nothing.

Edward Sadler, of Cheshunt, had received, from part of the town lands of Standen, from September, 1621, to April, 1627, 12*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and had paid the sum of 3*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* to the hands of Mr. Cole and Mr. Brooke, by the consent of some of the chief inhabitants of Standon, so that there was yet in his hands 8*l.* 14*s.*

The jury also found that Richard Fisher, of Lottesford, gent, for two-and-a-half years ended at Lady Day last, received the yearly rent for part of the said town lands which amounted to 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and that he had not paid any part thereof to the uses of the trust; that William Ludford, of Standon, yeoman, was then tenant of part of a messuage and croft of certain pasture land in the town fields and parish of Standon, being town land, and had held the same since 1617, by virtue of a lease of that date, reserving the rent of 9*l.* which rent had been duly paid; and that George Crouch, the elder, received of Ludford the rent above said amounting to 40*l.* 10*s.* for which he had not accounted to the trust.

It was ordered that the said Richard Pavey should repair "The Bell" at Puckeridge and maintain it to the end of his lease; and that Edward Sadler should pay the sum of 8*l.* 14*s.* to the overseers of the poor of Standon or to some of the chief inhabitants of Standon to the use of the poor of that parish; that Richard Fisher should pay to the said persons the sum of 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and that the said George Crouch the elder, should pay to them the sum of 39*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (*Bundle* 13 *No.* 8).

Stevenage School and Almshouses.—Inquisition taken at Hertford, 2 October, 1632. The jury presented that there was anciently a chapel situate in "Stevenage Street," wherein there had been a free school kept, of the foundation of one Mr. Alleyn, late parson of Stevenage, and that one of the jurors Edmund . . . . went to school there in the days of Queen Mary, with one Mr. George Turner, then the schoolmaster there, and that the said chapel was pulled down, by John Brookes and other inhabitants of Stevenage, 60 years ago, and set up upon other lands given for the maintenance of another school in Stevenage or in default thereof to the use of the poor there.

The jury further found that the lands given to the maintenance of a school called the Brotherhood House, and other lands given therewith had been let for 16*s.* 8*d.* by the year, for a space of two years last past, and that John Nodes had committed waste upon the school lands, etc.

The said jury further found that Mr. Harrison, a schoolmaster, "sent and pretended" from Trinity College, Cambridge, to keep the free Grammar School in Stevenage, was lately denied to keep the same in the said school-house which was built by the said feoffees on the said Brotherhood land, for a space of three years together; and that the school for "the pettytts" was not kept at several times during the said three years, and that the rent of the lands given for the maintenance of the school to teach the

pettytts for the time that they were not taught, remained in the hands of the said feoffees, for aught the said jurors knew to the contrary.

And they further found, on the oath of John Bozier, of Stevenage, tailor, that all the learning he had was taught him in the pettytts' school of Stevenage, about 50 years ago by one John Huckle, clerk, the schoolmaster there who . . . then to learn his primer; and that afterwards the said Bozier was there taught by Mr. Fell, and then by Thomas Bush and James Bush, Masters of Arts, in the same school and that afterwards "one of the said Mr. Bushes" was put out of the said school by one Robert Gynne, gent, one of the feoffees thereof, and one Mr. Howe . . . in the said school by the said Gynne, who then taught the pettytts in the now schoolhouse in Stevenage. And that the last of the said "Mr. Bushes," who taught the "grammarians," was not permitted by the said Robert Gynn to teach the "grammarians" in the said schoolhouse in Stevenage where the pettytts were then taught. And that after Mr. Howe left teaching the pettytts there, the said Robert Gynne, a feoffee of the said school, placed the said John Bozier in the said schoolhouse to teach the pettytts there, about 30 years ago, who taught the pettytts in the said schoolhouse for the space of one year-and-a-half. And that the said Mr. Robert Gynne kept back 27*s*., being part of his "hyre" for that time, and that afterwards one Mr. Jones kept the said Grammar School and Pettytt School together in the said now schoolhouse; and that after the said Mr. Jones one Mr. Pratt taught the pettytts and grammarians in the said schoolhouse, and that the sons of the said John Bozier were pettytts there and taught by the said Mr. Jones and Mr. Pratt there; and that afterwards one Mr. Sterre was placed in the said schoolhouse, about twelve or thirteen years ago, who then refused to teach the said John Bozier's two sons, being pettytts, and that one Richard Kympton the parish clerk of Stevenage, being appointed to teach the pettytts, did refuse and would not teach the said Bozier's two sons as pettytts, except the said Bozier would give him a groat a week for each son so to be taught by him.

The said jury further found upon the oath of William Greene the elder, that the Almshouses, and land given therewith in Stevenage, to the poor, had been let at an under value for the space of 14 years last past.

It was ordered (5th October, 1632) by Sir Richard Lacy, Sir Egrymont Thynne, Dr. Thomas Mountford, and Edward Inde, that all former leases and grants made of the lands and tenements in Stevenage, given to the poor or school, should be given up and surrendered to the then feoffees, and that the said feoffees should make leases to the now tenants for the best yearly rent or value

or to any other sufficient tenant; and that for the future no lease be granted for above the term of 12 years. The order continues: "And for the better satisfaction of the poorer sort of the inhabitants of the town of Stevenage, we entreat Sir John Botener, K.B., Sir William Lytton, and Arthur Poulter, Esq., being now feoffees, with others, of the lands aforesaid, that they would join with the other feoffees in trust, dwelling in the town of Stevenage, in making the said new leases for the best advancement of the said charitable and pious uses, both for the school and poor." And as to the distribution and settling of the rents and profits of the lands given to the maintenance of a school in Stevenage, and for a final end and peace between the now schoolmaster of the free Grammar School in Stevenage and his successors, and the inhabitants and townsmen of Stevenage aforesaid, we order that the now schoolmaster and his successors, teaching the pettytts of the said town of Stevenage, shall have at all times free liberty to keep the said Grammar School in the school-house which is now built upon the "Brotherhood Land" in Stevenage, and there to teach all "grammar scholars" resorting thither; and that he and his successors shall there instruct all other scholars called pettytts living in Stevenage and resorting thither to read the English tongue, to write, to cast accounts and learn the "accydene." And in consideration of teaching the said "pettytts" there, we order that the said schoolmaster and his successors shall have all the rents and profits of the lands given as aforesaid to maintain a school for "pettytts," and for teaching every such "pettytt," whose parents are rated at 2*s.* a year and upwards for the maintenance of the poor of Stevenage, 6d. a quarter for the first two years that each pettytt shall continue a scholar there, unless such "pettytt" be put to learn the grammar. The children of persons not rated above 2*s.* were to pay nothing for their schooling, providing that none be admitted to the school that have any "infectious disease," and that they be maintained "in a decent and cleanly manner."

And if the schoolmaster for the time being shall neglect to perform this order, and—upon complaint thereof to the "parson of Stevenage," three or four of the feoffees, and the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Stevenage—shall not reform himself as they shall think fit, that then it shall be lawful for them to withdraw from the said schoolmaster the yearly profits of the said lands, and employ the same according to the true intent and meaning of the first feoffment or will of the said [*sic*] Wylshire or any other donor.

But in regard that complaint was then made that great waste had been committed by cutting down trees upon the property, the jury who were charged to inquire particularly thereof, found that

John Nodes, the younger, of Stevenage, lessee of a part of the said lands, had cut down sixteen trees growing on land given for the maintenance of the "pettytt" school; but as the schoolmaster had had three of those trees and converted them to his use, it was ordered that the said John Nodes should only pay to the overseers of the poor of Stevenage . . . . for uses to be hereafter limited the sum of 13*s.* before Christmas next.

And whereas Thomas Heath, of Stevenage, carpenter, being a poor man, did at his own charge sue forth this commission, and laid out monies in the prosecution thereof to the value of 5*l.*, and did spend 4*l.* or 5*l.* more about the same, the said Sir Richard Lucy and others, ordered that the said Thomas Heath should have in recompence the sum of 13*s.* aforesaid payable by the said John Nodes aforesaid, and should be allowed a sum of 5*l.*, to be yearly paid to him by the feoffees of the said lands given to the schools and poor of Stevenage, out of the increased rents aforesaid [by what instalments is not stated], till the said sum of 5*l.* had been fully satisfied. *(Bundle* 13, *No.* 28*)*.

To be continued.

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

Observations taken at 62, Camden Square, London, by G. J. Symons, F.R.S., Sec.R.Met.Soc.—(Communicated by John Hopkinson).

March, 1898.—Temperature: min., 25·1° on 13th; max., 59·1° on 18th; range, 34·0°. Rainfall, 1·46 inch on 10 days; max., 0·32 inch on 3rd.

April.—Temperature: min., 28·9° on 6th; max., 66·5° on 8th; range, 37·6°. Rainfall, 1·01 inch on 12 days; max., 0·21 inch on 27th.

May.—Temperature: min., 34·6° on 13th; max., 75·2° on 23rd; range, 40·6°. Rainfall, 2·26 inches on 21 days; max., 0·46 inch on 19th.

Spring.—Temperature: min. 25·1° on 13th March; max., 75·2° on 23rd May; range, 50·1. Rainfall, 4·73 inches on 43 days; max., 0·46 inch on 19th May.

The rainfall during the spring was 0·52 inch below the average for the 10 years 1880-89, and 0·63 inch below that for the 35 years 1859-93.

The dates of extreme temperatures at Camden Square in January were accidentally omitted from the previous report. The min. was on 11th and the max. on 30th.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

March.—Temperature: mean, 39·8°; daily range, 13·6°; min., 27·5° on 15th; max., 55·1° on 18th; extreme range, 27·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 82 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·7. Rainfall, 1·36 inch on 14 days; max., 0·34 inch on 26th.

April.—Temperature: mean, 46·9°; daily range, 17·4°; min., 28·4° on 5th; max., 64·8° on 8th; extreme range, 36·4°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m. 79 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·0. Rainfall, 1·48 inch on 12 days; max., 0·25 inch on 26th.

May.—Temperature: mean, 50·9°; daily range, 14·3°; min., 36·3° on 13th; max., 72·9° on 23rd; extreme range, 36·6°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 75 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·5. Rainfall, 2·57 inches on 22 days; max., 0·40 inch on 19th.

Spring.—Temperature: mean, 45·9°; daily range, 15·1°; min., 27·5° on 15th March; max., 72·9° on 23rd May: extreme range, 45·4°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 79 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·1. Rainfall, 5·41 inches on 48 days; max., 0·40 inch on 19th May.

The spring of 1898 was cold, but April was rather warmer than usual. The daily range of temperature was small, owing to the unusually low maximum readings in May, 3·5° below the average. Following a very mild winter, there was an increase in temperature of only 5·8°, against a usual increase from winter to spring of nearly 11°. The dry weather of the winter and early part of spring terminated on the 25th of April, and rain fell from that date to the end of May on 27 days out of 36, to the extent of 3·24 inches, being 0·12 inch per rainy day. Owing to the very wet May, the rainfall was a little above the average and there were more wet days than usual. The sky was cloudy, especially in May, and the atmosphere was of average humidity.

THE REGENT'S PARK JUNCTION WITH THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

AT the commencement of the present century there were, in addition to the Whetstone turnpike road described in my last communication, only three other roads within the district of Finchley. These consisted of the road leading from Hendon to the parish church of Finchley, thence continued, under the name of "Nether Street Road" and "Whetstone Causeway," to the north end of the parish where it joined the North Road, and was described as the King's Highway from Hendon to Whetstone, connecting the Roman Causeway to St. Albans with the road to York; another ancient way, formerly known as "Ducksetter, or Duxeter Lane Road," leading by "Hunter's Green" to East End, thence to Muswell Hill, where it joined the old North Road, and was probably in olden times the usual route taken by the villagers of Finchley to London; and the road known as "Ballards Lane," which was stated to be a more direct way from the village and church to the North Road and "Bett's Style." On an old map it is called "Barrow" Lane. May "Ballard" be a corruption of "Barrow"? There is a tradition that the citizens of Verulam set out to make an attack upon London, but were defeated at a spot at the back of Hampstead, and the slain buried in a barrow. The other parish roads and public highways in Finchley were set out under the award made on the 25th of January, 1816, by the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 51, George III., for enclosing the common and waste lands.

There was, however, another ancient way or green lane known as Ducksetter Lane, long since disused, and as a road now almost obliterated, but portions of it may still be traced intersecting the new Regent's Park Road, and after crossing the parish boundary at Mutton Brook tending towards the Decoy and Golder's Green, and thence to Hampstead Heath. This was probably the highway from Finchley to the West End. Golder's Green was not unknown to highwaymen, cockfighters, and supporters of the "noble art" of the P.R. in the time of the regency, many a "mill" coming off there, it is said, under distinguished patronage.

At that time a traveller could ride horseback on the green turf all the way to the Regent's Park, which was then becoming a fashionable Sunday promenade. It has been stated that so late as the time of Charles II. the woods extended as far as Oxford Street, that Oxford Circus was a solitude and woodcock shot there. General Ogelthorpe, who died 1785, boasted that he had frequently shot partridges there. Down to 1861 the Lord of the Manor of Bibsworth repeatedly applied to the Finchley vestry for permission to enclose what remained of this ancient way, but the application was invariably refused. It is to be hoped the modern vestrymen will follow the example of their progenitors and not allow the right to a public way to lapse.

In 1825 an Act was passed through Parliament for making a turnpike road from St. John's Chapel, Marylebone, to or near the eighth milestone on the high North Road. Notice was taken that this would include Ballard's Lane, and the vestry got a clause inserted in the bill that no toll gate or side bar should be erected within the parish, whereupon they signified assent. This clause was struck out in Committee, owing, it was said, to the forgetfulness of Mr. George Byng, M P. for Middlesex for 56 years, who was requested to watch the bill on behalf of the inhabitants. An effort was made to obtain a deviation of the line of the intended road, causing it to end at Hendon Lane, so as to prevent the imposition of any toll bars upon any part of the parish roads. This, however, fell through and the road was formed in 1827, leading directly into the ancient road of Ballard's Lane, with toll bars at Ducksetter Lane, Finchley Hill, Nether Street, and Long Lane, notwithstanding the distinct engagements entered into, that in consideration of the unpurchased use of Ballard's Lane, all the ancient means of communication should remain unobstructed as prior to the passing of the Act.

The parishioners assembled in vestry and resolved that the taking of tolls from the parishioners for using their old parish road was an oppressive grievance, particularly to the inhabitants of Nether Street, who could not send their horses to be shod without paying toll. The Commissioners were asked to give exemption, on payment of a small composition in lieu of such tolls, but they refused to do so.

Smarting under the imposition of heavy tolls, the vestry took into consideration the charter granted by King John, confirmed

by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I. (the latter charter is preserved amongst the parish records of Finchley), under which the inhabitants had for many years considered themselves entitled to an exemption from the payment of tolls. It was determined to lay a case before counsel for his opinion as to the benefits and privileges described in the said charter. A lengthy case was submitted to Mr. N. C. Tindal, who was of opinion that the tolls from which exemption might be claimed were tolls at fairs, and market tolls payable by custom on passing through streets; but it was clear that any toll established by a public Act of Parliament could never be avoided by such grants as the present, both the King and the grantees being, in contemplation of law, parties to such public acts, and having virtually consented to give up the exemption.

In 1842 the Marylebone road Trustees wrote stating they were without funds, and called upon the vestrymen of Finchley to repair that portion of the road within the parish, as such repairs could be enforced by law. It was resolved by the vestry that the parish would keep such portion of the road in good and sufficient repair, provided "No application shall be made by the Trustees to obtain any money from the parish for such portion so long as the proper repair is continued." This proviso, however, was not effective, for it appears that the parish was compelled to maintain the road at their own cost, in addition to paying the said tolls, although using so small a portion for parochial communication.

The parishioners continued the battle with tenacity for some years, having appointed a committee "with a view of such measures as may lead to the removal of the oppressive injustice complained of." No progress, however, was made.

In 1847 a communication was received from the parish of Marylebone, requesting Finchley to join a conference of various parishes, to consider the expediency of applying to the Metropolitan Turnpike Commissioners to take the Marylebone Road under their management; the Vestry resolved that this would be an advantageous arrangement, provided the parish be secured from a gate on their ancient road. They appointed a deputation to meet the other parishes, who reported that, although they had handed in a statement of the particular grievance complained of, the memorial was sent in without specifying it.

In 1849 the Committee again reported, describing their meeting with the Secretary of State and the Trustees of the road, with a view of effecting an equitable adjustment of the matter, and recommending that the vestry should waive all grievances, whereupon the vestry empowered the Committee to withdraw all opposition to the bill, if a clause for the removal of toll bars on their ancient road could be inserted.

In 1851 the oppressive toll bars still continued to flourish; the Committee appointed in 1845, however, were able this year to make a report that they had been much engaged in written communications and personal interviews with the Road Trustees, Mr. Cornewall Lewis (Under Secretary of the Home Department) and various members of the House of Commons, and that during the session of 1848-9 they had succeeded in procuring the insertion of a clause, whereby the object in view would have been obtained had the bill ripened into an Act of Parliament, but it was thrown out by the House of Lords owing to informalities.

In consequence of this the duties of the Committee were necessarily continued to the Session of 1850-1, during which they seem to have been engaged in a long series of similar correspondence and interviews. Finally they reported that the object for which they were appointed had been fully accomplished and the grievances so long felt removed by the insertion of the 4th clause of the Act, viz., "That within one month after this Act shall commence, all toll gates and side bars now existing on or by the side of any portion of the turnpike road which was an ancient highway known as Ballard's Lane, in the parish of Finchley, shall be removed therefrom."

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fanning and Pouncey, then received the hearty thanks of the vestry, who had been so long oppressed.

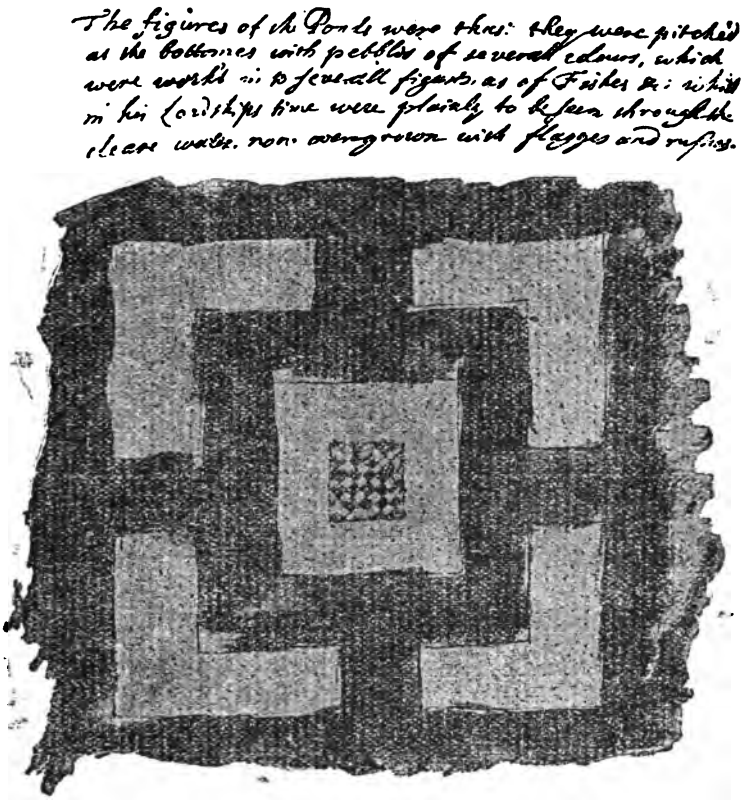
In 1861 telegraph poles and wires in connection with the "British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company's" line between London and Liverpool were erected on the North Road in lieu of the subsoil telegraph laid down in the year 1853. This was the first line of overhead telegraph constructed upon turnpike roads.

The Highgate and Whetstone Turnpike Trust having, in 1862, come to an end, the vestry of Finchley was not true to its former denunciation of the "oppressive injustice" of toll gates, but on

the contrary expressed a strong desire that the Trust should be continued, and resolved to apply for an appointment with the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, to represent the opinion of the parish against the cessation of the Trust and also that a heavy cost of maintenance would fall upon the parish. The trustees, however, refused to apply for a continuance of the Trust, and the turnpikes were abolished in the following year.

VERULAM HOUSE OR THE PONYARDS.

Some little time back (iii., p. 132) we referred to Verulam House and the date of its demolition, giving a representation of Aubrey's drawing of the building as it stood in 1656. With that drawing is a plan of the ponds, which, as of possible interest, we here figure. The writing above the plan is Aubrey's description of it.


The figures of the Ponds were these: they were pitched at the bottomes with pebbles of severall colours, which were workt in to severall figures, as of Fishes &c: which in his Lordships time were plainly to be seen through the clear water. now overgrown with flaggs and rushes.

THE SIGNS OF THE OLD HOUSES IN THE STRAND, 17TH & 18TH CENTURIES:

BY F. G. HILTON PRICE, DIR.S.A.

These few following signs of the houses in the Strand, belong to the western-end of that thoroughfare, at Charing Cross; they should have appeared as a continuation of the list, concluded at p. 199 of volume iii., but the manuscript was unfortunately mislaid.

Bull Inn.

1683—Jonathan Tooth.

Cheshire Cheese.

1700—Mr. Francis.

Cock & Flask Tavern.

Cross Keys Tavern.

1657—Cooke issued a farthing token from here.
1700—The sign is also mentioned at this date.

Erasmus Head.

1697 } David Mortier, French bookseller.
1703 }
1721—Peter du Moyer, foreign bookseller.

Feathers.

1688—Boulcot, a hosier.

Fleece, over against *White Horse Tavern.*

1671—John Carter, grocer.

Five Bells.

1687—Thomas Kirby.

Golden Bell.

1696—Sanderson, goldsmith.

Golden Bottle.

1699—Mentioned at this date.
1702—Henry Thorneycroft, goldsmith.

Golden Buck.

1699—James Jackson, button seller.

Golden Cup.

1693—Gaywood.

Golden Heart.

1690—Henry Wellington, haberdasher.

Golden Leg.

1699—Mr. Underhill, sold tickets for the Hopeful Adventure.

Golden Perriwig.

1683—Mr. Lemon.

Grasshopper.

1660—Thomas Spence, an upholsterer.

Greyhound Tavern.

1664—Richard Sumpter issued a farthing token from here.
1678—John Jeffs, a sword cutler, under this tavern.

Half Moon Tavern.

1660—A farthing token was issued of this house.
1694—Mentioned at this date.
1698—Mrs. Crump.

Half Moon & Greyhound.

1701—Mentioned in this year.

Hand & Sword.

1676—Jasper Walker.

Hare.

1666—John Perris, issued a half-penny token.

Jack-an-Apes on Horse-back.

1682—Mr. Woodrow, a salesman.

King's Arms.

1666—Jeremiah Ives, a cheesemonger, issued a half-penny token from here.

King's Head.

1697—Mr. Parkins, apothecary.

Locks & Keys.—Over against *One Tun Tavern.*

1699—Jarvis Waywern, ironmonger.

The Maggoty Pie.

An Inn in the Reign of James I.

Old King's Head.

1697—Bakewell.

Old Man Tavern.

Sometimes called *Hercules Tavern.*

One Tun Tavern.

1693-4—William Woollett, haberdasher of hats, advertised from here.

Prince Rupert's Head.

1666 (about)—Jacob Robin, issued a half-penny token.

Prince of Wales's Feathers.

1664—William Constable issued a half-penny token.

Red Lyon.

1674—Hemmings, a confectioner.

Rhinoceros.

1665—Calixt Rust, issued a farthing token.

Rose.

1696—Thomas Harbin, stationer.

Rose & Crown.—Near *One Tun Tavern.*

1689—Mr. Shurlies, haberdasher of small wares.

Royal Hand & Globe.

1682—Arthur Tooker, stationer.

Royal Point.

1705—Mentioned in this year.

Salutation Tavern.

A farthing token was issued from this house about 1660.

Spread Eagle.

1695—Mr. Spackman, lottery tickets.

Standard Tavern.

Here Edmund Curll, the book-seller, used to go to meet a Rev. Mr. Smith, to sell him some of Pope's correspondence.

Sugar Loaf.

1697—John Hilton, confectioner.

Sunflower.

1660 (about)—Nicholas Fitz Geoffery, milliner, issued a half-penny token.

Swan with Two Necks.

1689—John Hall, saddler.

Talbot Inn.

1691—Mentioned in this year.

Three Flower-de-Luce.

1692—Harrison, a goldsmith.

Three Neats' Tongues.

1689 }
1699 } Mr. Davenant Shirborn, oilman.

Two Black Twisted Posts.

1698—Mentioned in this year.

Trumpet.

1705—Mr. Jepson, saddler.

White Bear.

1695—Radcliffe, colourman.

White Hart.

1670—Richard Phillips.

White Horse.

1695—Stephens, furrier.

White Lion Tavern.

1702—John Shaw.

AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF HAYES.

BY MARK W. BULLEN.

QUIET people must have found life difficult at Hayes in 1530; disturbances in the church, citations and admonitions were every-day affairs. The alehouse customers knew that the eye of the law was upon them, and the Vicar himself was hardly safe in his own parish.

But to make plain the story which I have pieced together, chiefly from the Records of the Star Chamber, I must begin at the beginning.

Long before the time of Henry VIII., Hayes had been one of the possessions of the Archbishops of Canterbury, the Rectory was in their gift, and they were also Lords of the Manor.

Churchmen in those times were mostly good landlords, and matters went quietly enough, for all we know to the contrary, until in 1520, William Wareham, the then Metropolitan, tried a financial experiment with this part of his official property; it occurred to him to carry out what would now be called a scheme for splitting the parochial ecclesiastical stock of the parish.

He constituted a Vicarage with £20 a year stipend, this formed the Preferred or A Stock of the new Conversion Scheme, a house, a garden, and an orchard being thrown in by way of bonus; the ancient Rectory remained, and received the B Shares, being the balance of the emoluments after the Vicarage had been provided for.

The Vicar in future did the work of the parish, the Rector had a sinecure. As to the appointment of the first holder of the new sinecure Rectory, I have not had the diligence to dig out the exact date, but it is certain that some time before 1530 Archbishop Wareham found this bit of preferment on his hands, and having, as was doubtless his custom, looked round his diocese for the most suitable person, his choice fell upon another William Wareham, a namesake, a near relation most likely, and a busy man, for he was already Archdeacon of Canterbury. Much too

Authorities. Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII., Bundle 17, No. 387; 18, 254; 22, 92 and 101; 24, 329 and 413; 25, 69, 145 and 305. State Papers, Hen. VIII., Vols. 7 and 8.
Bodleian Library Tanner M.S. 343, fo. 23, Newcourt's *Repertorium.*

busy a man to collect the profits of his new preferment, which were paid mostly in kind; besides it would ill become an Archdeacon to play the part of one of the inferior clergy, to cart away a tenth of the sheaves to his tithe barn, and personally to conduct the tenth pig and the tenth lamb from the homesteads of these Middlesex husbandmen.

Being in this difficulty, he took the established way out of it, and let all these things on lease to a farmer at a fixed rent who had no dignity to keep up, and who had the more liberty to make the best he could of the bargain. This farmer was one Thomas Gold.

In 1529 there was another change. Sir Alexander Archer, the first Vicar, vacated by death the house, the orchard, the garden, and the £20 a year, and was succeeded by Henry Gold, a Cambridge man, probably of some distinction, for he was the Archbishop's Chaplain; he was also, unfortunately as it turned out, the brother of Thomas Gold, the farmer of the Rectory.

Now here were all the materials for trouble. The village had not yet recovered from the bitter humiliation of losing its Rector; the villages round about had still their Rectors, whilst Hayes was put off with a mere Vicar, a £20 a year man with a house so new that nearly the whole parish remembered the building of it; moreover, while they had lost their Rector, they had not lost the cost of him; they still paid as much tithe as of old, and that to a man who made all he could out of them, without measure or mercy; and further, was not their priest, such a one as was left them, the brother of their natural enemy the farmer, ready, instead of being their friend, to threaten and indeed to make for them bad times hereafter if they did not pay up promptly to his relative?

That all this ill-will should end in law was to be expected; that either side should tell the mathematically exact truth was not likely. But by putting together first all the statements made on one side, and then all those made on the other, we can make out a pretty clear story.

The "Articles exhibited unto the King's Highness" by Thomas Gold, somewhere towards the beginning of 1531, complain of "diverse and sundry great offences, misdemeanours and contempts by diverse persons contrary to the King's peace and the laws of Holy Church."

Gold goes on to say that "he holdeth in ferme by the lease of the Right Worshipful William Wareham, Archdeacon of Canterbury, the parsonage of Hesse with all tithes and profits for certain years." These tithes sundry persons would not "pay and do." In particular they would not lay out their tithe corn property; they counted, or wanted to count, their lambs and calves improperly, and nothing could be got out of them in the way of Easter Offerings, nor yet as oblations at marriages, christenings, burials, or otherwise, contrary to the good old laudable custom.

He therefore had appealed to the Archbishop, who, upon "the 6th day of June last past, did send his apparitor Thomas Dodsworth to cite them." What for? For not paying? By no means. "For causes of the reformation of their souls." Thereupon one Henry King and certain others, citizens of London, and William Steven, and other parishioners of Hesse not being, as we may guess, well disposed towards this reformation, so long at any rate as it was another name for taxes, did "riotously and violently in the parish church there manysshe (menace) threat and rebuke the said apparitor in such manner that Gold was compelled to convey him from thence to his own house, and so, by a secret and private way out of the town, while the others, of their further malicious and cruel mind, did pursue them with swords and daggers."

The farmers having for the time being scored off Master Dodsworth, it was natural that they should continue in an evil disposed and perverse mind in respect of laying out their tithe corn and other such matters "in manner and form as had been customary." Thomas Gold accordingly obtained from the Archbishop an injunction addressed to Henry Gold, the Vicar, but with disastrous results to the peace of the parish, for upon attempting to deliver it, "Steven, Rouse, Vincent, Bradley, with many others their adherents, riotously and violently in the said church, did rebuke the said vicar, saying thou art but a wretch, and thou shalt declare no such commandment here, for if thou dost thou shalt be pulled out of the church by the ears, thou and thy brother both."

This very serious charge is distinctly repudiated by Bradley, one of the accused, for himself and his fellows, but with this denial there is an admission perhaps more curious than anything else in the case:—"He saith that he nor yet the said persons did

discharge the parish priest of any service there, but he saith at the same time he with other men said that the said priest should sing no more there with any gere belonging to the parish for such his misdemeanours till they knew my Lords pleasure therein. He saith that he with most part of the parish did command the parish clerk to keep away from the said parish priest the chalice books and vestments and so he did." This is indeed wisdom in an unexpected place; parishioners who disapprove of a particular ritual had better make a note of it; they will probably find that it costs less to "command the clerk" than to go to law with the incumbent.

On another occasion certain bailiffs were driven out of the town in a riot led by one Michael Hardyng, and strict teetotallers will be grieved to hear, that "when the fray was ended, and the said bailey departed from thence, the said Steven the younger, and Vincent and others, did praise Michael, and had him to the alehouse, and there spent their money upon him in making him chere for beating the said King's bailey."

This same alehouse kept by William Rouse, the constable, seems to have been the headquarters of the rebellion, for here "the said Bradley and others have commonly, for a great season past, met, and also there is commonly used in the said house eating and drinking both Sundays and holidays in the time of divine service and diverse times unlawful games."

Gold brings a few other charges of a similar character, but it is perhaps more interesting to watch the effort that he makes to get his enemies into trouble on spiritual matters. If we are to believe him, all this bailiff hunting and refusal to pay dues was a mere symptom of the want of any moral sense whatsoever. From his point of view unrighteousness was abroad in the parish even so long ago as the time of "Sir Alexander, now of late Vicar, who made many right good and virtuous collations unto the inhabitants, but they of their froward slanderous and malicious minds nothing regarding nor him nor his said collations have many times slandered him to bring him to an evil fame."

Worse than this, they met at the alehouse, and there "took upon them to reason in the Holy Scriptures of God, and the articles of the faith contained in the Creed, whereupon one of them moved then a question whether hell was above them or beneath them"; and so on.

Against such a state of things the succeeding Vicar fought in vain, notwithstanding that he had "within three-quarters of a year made five sermons to the inhabitants within the said parish of Hesse, and over and above these, two good and right virtuous sermons upon the ten commandments of Christ's law." But all without any good result, for we are told that "diverse and many times the inhabitants utterly despised the said sermons." Curiously enough anyone who cares to know the truth can to-day judge between the parson and his critics.

Henry Gold a few years later got into desperate trouble with the State. His papers were seized and amongst them were some sermons—still at the Record Office—as likely as not the very ones at which his parishioners railed and jested. Far from being disheartened by this bad behaviour, the Vicar, "perceiving that he could not in anywise prevail, did move and cause two right good and famous Clerks Observants of the virtuous house of Richmond, diverse and sundry times to teach and preach the laws of Christ unto them." Only, alas! to bring about further proofs of wickedness and hardness of heart, for "one of them, in his going homewards, was met by one of the said inhabitants, who said unto him this words, Master Friar you have preached this day the pistle, and you have many false glosses thereof; you be a Pope, holy Friar, with many other spiteful and opprobrious words."

"At another season, one, with an open voice at the alehouse (still that alehouse), said that those Observants should never more have of them nor yet out of that parish, any cheeses, eggs, or bacon, or any other thing."

So much for the case from the point of view of the farmer and his brother. It is a complaint long and serious, ranging as it does from the counting of tithe lambs to contempt of the articles of the Faith, and it was not to be expected that the men of Hayes should sit down quietly under it. Accordingly, we find in the Records of the Court, that William Hyll and diverse others, parishioners of Hayes, showed fight with a counter-charge. A bill is filed by them setting out that "one Thomas Gold, being farmer of the said parish church, and Henry Gold, his brother, Vicar there so disturbeth your said orators that without your gracious favour they shall not be able to abide and dwell there."

Here follows a string of accusations and denials, the general tenour of which may be guessed from what has gone before, but there is one which must not be passed over. It seems that "whereas the said parishioners of their devotion, hired one John Pylym, an honest priest, to sing for all Christian souls in the said parish church, the Golds would not suffer the said John Pylym to serve in the church, but Thomas made a fray with him in the churchyard and smote him upon the face."

Here is evidently a set-off to the story, told by the other side, that the Vicar had been assaulted in the church. Not content with common methods, the poor men of Hayes sought for justice indirectly, and a petition, presented by them to "the right high and mighty prince the Duke of Norfolk," has one or two interesting points in it. It "meekly showeth that time out of mind they, the inhabitants, have well and truly paid their tithes as it hath been used in the time of Doctor Jane, late Bishop of Norwich, Doctor Rochall, late Bishop of Duresme, and Doctor Young, late Master of the Rolls, late parsons of the said benefice of Hayes." [Jane, Bishop of Norwich, 1499-1500; Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, 1509-1523; Young, Master of the Rolls, 1508-1516. They are not in Newcourt's list of Rectors.]

Further, it is stated that Alexander Archer, the late Vicar, was bedeman and chaplain to the Duke, and lastly it appeals to his grace, "for the love of God and in the way of charity, the premises tenderly considered, and also considering that it hath pleased your good grace heretofore to abide in the said parish of Hayes to call the said Thomas Gold before you, and there to compel him to make answer to the premises."

A few last words as to the fate of the chief actors in this atom of history:

Warcham, the Archbishop, is best remembered at New College, where there is a very fine portrait of him at the age of seventy. He looks anxious and expectant, as well he might, for it was painted in the year when first the question of the King's divorce from Catherine became a matter of practical politics.

As for the Golds—they had an ending more grievous than their worst enemies could wish, for they fell under the hand of the King as adherents of the Holy Maid of Kent.

Thomas was imprisoned in the Tower for months, and all his

goods and possessions taken from him. Henry, the Vicar, was hanged at the same time as Elizabeth Barton, and with him died for the same cause Hugh Riche, the Warden of the Observants of Richmond.

And when next "the right good and famous clerks of that virtuous house" visited Hayes, it is to be hoped that the terrible end of the Vicar had wiped out old scores, and that in Rouse's Ale House there was no more talk of beating of bailiffs, or of bills of complaint in the Court of Star Chamber.

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY REV. O. W. TANCOCK.

(Continued from p. 64.)

THERFIELD.

Book iii.	Bap.	1538-1662	Book iii.	Bur.	1678-1750
	Bur.	1539-1662	Book iv.	Bap.	1750-1812
	Mar.	1538-1661		Bur.	1750-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1662-1750		Mar.	1750-1753
	Bur.	1662-1681	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1796
	Mar.	1662-1749	Book vi.	Mar.	1796-1812

There are some considerable gaps in Book i.

THORLEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1539-1750	Book ii.	Bur.	1750-1812
	Bur.	1539-1750		Mar.	1750-1754
	Mar.	1539-1750	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1750-1812			

THROCKING.

Book i.	Bap.	1612-1812	Book i.	Mar.	1612-1753
	Bur.	1616-1809	Book ii.	Mar.	1754-1810

Book i. is imperfect, there are large gaps. No entries seem to have been made 1617-1627 and 1640-1679, and during some other periods.

THUNDRIDGE.

Book i.	Bap.	1556-1670	Book iii.	Bap.	1738-1812
	Bur.	1556-1670		Bur.	1738-1812
	Mar.	1556-1670		Mar.	1738-1751
Book ii.	Bap.	1682-1738	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1806
	Bur.	1682-1738	Book v.	Mar.	1806-1812
	Mar.	1682-1738			

TOTTERIDGE.

Book i.	Bap.	1570-1720	Book iii.	Bap.	1746-1812
	Bur.	1570-1720		Bur.	1746-1812
	Mar.	1570-1720		Mar.	1746-1753
Book ii.	Bap.	1723-1746	Book iv.	Mar.	1747-1753
	Bur.	1723-1746	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1789
	Mar.	1723-1746			

Book i. also contains "some imperfect Registers from 1719." An entry states "no Registers kept from 1720 to 1723 in Mr. Charles Ogbald's time." Book iii. has a few marriages from 1746 to 1753 in the middle of some entries of accounts; these are in Book iv. also. There should be a Book vi. Mar. 1790-1812.

TRING.

Book i.	Bap.	1566-1633	Book v.	Bap.	1714-1746
	Bur.	1566-1633		Bur.	1714-1746
	Mar.	1566-1633		Mar.	1714-1746
Book ii.	Bap.	1566-1627	Book vi.	Bap.	1747-1775
	Bur.	1566-1627		Bur.	1747-1775
	Mar.	1566-1627		Mar.	1747-1762
Book iii.	Bap.	1634-1694	Book vii	Bap.	1776-1812
	Bur.	1634-1694		Bur.	1776-1812
	Mar.	1634-1694	Book viii.	Mar.	1763-1787
Book iv.	Bap.	1695-1714	Book ix.	Mar.	1788-1804
	Bur.	1695-1714	Book x.	Mar.	1804-1812
	Mar.	1695-1714			

Book i. is an original paper book, from which Book ii., a parchment book, was transcribed about 1598 by "Peter Rylands, scrivener of St. Albans." The entries in the original form in Book i. are far more full and interesting than in the transcribed Book ii. When Book ii. was filled, Book i. was again taken into use for the years 1628 to 1633.

WALDEN, KINGS.

Book i.	Bap.	1558-1720	Book ii.	Mar.	1722-1753
	Bur.	1559-1721	Book iii.	Bap.	1782-1812
	Mar.	1559-1721		Bur.	1782-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1722-1781		Mar.	1754-1796
	Bur.	1722-1781	Book iv.	Mar.	1796-1812

WALDEN, ST. PAUL.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1653	Book iii.	Bap.	1748-1799
	Bur.	1558-1642		Bur.	1748-1799
	Mar.	1559-1652		Mar.	1748-1753
Book ii.	Bap.	1653-1747	Book iv.	Bap.	1799-1812
	Bur.	1653-1746		Bur.	1799-1812
	Mar.	1653-1748	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1812

The Book i. of this Parish has been recovered since the Return of 1830, which made no mention of any Book older than the present Book ii. which is the civil "Parish Register's" Book of the Commonwealth continued as a Church Book.

WALKERN.

Book i.	Bap.	1680-1812	Book i.	Mar.	1680-1812
	Bur.	1680-1812			

This is an interesting book 12 by 8 inches, parchment, with all entries written; no new Marriage Register of the prescribed form having been procured in obedience to Hardwicke's Act 1753.

WALLINGTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1661-1753	Book ii.	Bap.	1754-1812
	Bur.	1661-1753		Bur.	1754-1812
	Mar.	1661-1751	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812

WARE.

Book i.	Bap.	1577-1653	Book iii.	Bap.	1730-1776
	Bur.	1577-1653		Bur.	1730-1776
	Mar.	1577-1653		Mar.	1730-1754
Book ii.	Bap.	1653-1730	Book iv.	Bap.	1776-1812
	Bur.	1653-1730		Bur.	1776-1812
	Mar.	1653-1730	Book v.	Mar.	1754-1764
Book iib.	Bur.	1678-1706	Book vi.	Mar.	1764-1812

Book i. has a note that its first entry is taken "ex vetere regestro." In Book ii., which is a Civil Register's Book, there is a gap in the Burial Entries from July 31,1678 to 1709: this is in part supplied by Book iib, which is a "Burials in Woollen" Affidavit Book, begun in consequence of the Act of 1678. This Book iib. was not mentioned in the Return of 1830-3.

To be continued.

THE TAVERNS IN MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Part II.

(Continued from p. 80.)

Princes Armes in Finch Lane, was the 3 Flower de Lices.
Queenes Head nere the Wardrope.
Queenes Armes at Westminster.
Queenes Arms in St. Martin's.
Rose in Turnbull Street.
Sun in Thames Street neere Dice Key.
Salutation in Bermondsey Street.
Ship in Butolph Lane.
Ship at Smithfield Pens.

Hartfordshire.

Hartfordshire is a County that surpasseth all Countries and Counties for making the best malt, and for good cleane High-waies, conscionable short miles, meat, drink, lodging for travellers, kind men, women faire and honest, and with any thing that is necessary, this County is plentifully stored withall.

Barkhamstead is a good Market Towne, and it had once a castle there of strength; the Ruines of it are there yet to be seene; it hath

been the habitation for Kings and Princes, for the most noble Prince Richard Brother to the King of England, dyed there; which Richard was King of the Romanes, and Erle of Cornewall. This Castle ruined is also famous for the residence there of that most illustrious Royall Spark, Edward the Black Prince; and lastly it is memorable for being the birth place of King Richard the third. Barkhamstead hath two taverns allowed or kept by Stephen Besowth and Francis Baker.

At Tring, William Blacknall.
At Stevenedge, John Nodes.
At Whethamstead, Thomas Stepping.
At Redburne, Prudence Miles.
At Sabridgeworte, John Burr.
At Walton, George Honor.
At Colney or Coney, William Tompson.

Barnet is a good Market towne for Sheepe and Beasts, it is a great thorow-fare, and famous for the Battle fought neere it (on Easter day, the 14th of Aprill, 1471) betwixt King Edward the 4th and the Earles of Warwick and Oxford, where Warwick was slaine, and with great slaughter of men on both sides, King Edward had a bloudy victory. Barnet hath these Tavernes: John Brisco at the Antelop, Henry Owen at the Red Lyon, Thomas Brisco at the Rose; the Crowne.

At Baldock two, James Haiday and John Thurgood.
At Stevenledg, John Node.*
At Stansted Abby, John Giver.
At the Bell at Rickmondsworth, † Sara Marsh.
At Bishop's Hatfield, William Walker, and Elizabeth Barefoot.

Hartford is the Provinciall towne of this Shire; there is a castle (as some write) built by King Edward the first; this towne hath been much larger, and in greater prosperity and accompt, for it had four churches, namely, All Saint's and Saint Andrew's, which are now standing; the other two are decayed or down, their names were Saint Maries and Saint Michael's.

Hartford hath these three Tavernes: Will: Scant at the Bell, Anne Vinmunt, Thos: Noble, Henry Chalkley, and Henry Butler; these four persons last named, doe inhabit and allow the other two Tavernes there, being the signes of the Glove, and the Angell.

At Hempstead two, Will: Smith, and Dorcas Goodwin.
At Hitchin three, George Haiday, Thomas Harding, Priscilla Warner.
At Hoddesdon, John Sydes at the Black Lyon, and Francis Williams at the Chequer.
At Waltham Crosse two, Katherin Holt at the Bell, and Rosamond Hawton.
At Royston three, Leonard Hamond, Anne Crofts, and Thomas Hayger.
At Watford two, Edward How, and Henry Gery.
At Markat Street, John Crane.
At Wellwin, Jesper Wilshire.
At Barkway, John Rawley, and Thomas Smith.

(To be continued).

* Also given above. † Rickmansworth.

A FOREIGNER'S IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON AND HERTFORDSHIRE IN 1748.

Part I.

BY A. E. GIBBS., F.L.S.

"ON the 20th of January, 1748, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we committed ourselves in the Lord's name to the seas," writes Pehr Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, in the opening paragraph of his book of travels in England and America. The story of that voyage possesses great interest for us, for in his wanderings Kalm visited the two counties with which this Magazine is concerned, and being a shrewd observer and a man of more than average education to boot, he was able to graphically record the impressions he received. Fortunately his diary has been preserved for our edification.

Kalm was born in the Swedish province of Angermanland, in March, 1716, and became a student at Abo in 1735. Here his love of Natural History and powers of observation were soon manifested, and attracted the attention of Baron Bjelke, a Swedish nobleman, who provided the means for him to travel in pursuit of knowledge. Subsequently he entered as a student at Upsala, where he worked under the guidance and instruction of the great Linnæus himself. In 1747 his patron, Baron Bjelke, procured for him a commission from the Government to visit North America for the purpose of describing the natural productions of that part of the world, and of introducing from thence into Sweden such plants as might be expected to thrive in the North of Europe. He chose as his assistant the horticulturist, Lars Jungström, who proved to be an able and trustworthy companion. On the 17th of February, 1748, he set foot in England where, for want of a vessel to America he was compelled to remain until the following August. On his return in 1751 from the New World, where, by the way, he had found a wife, he again spent a few weeks in this country.

Kalm's diary, so far as it relates to England, has been translated from the Swedish by Mr. Joseph Lucas. It is not merely a diary in the usually accepted meaning of that term, but contains, in addition, numerous notes on all manner of subjects, written with a freshness and obvious accuracy which make them interesting reading. His observations were made from four centres—London, Woodford, Little Gaddesden, and Gravesend. Two of these

centres, London and Little Gaddesden, come within the scope of this Magazine; with the others, for present purposes we have nothing to do.

Although the chief object of our author's travels was to study Agriculture and the allied sciences, he does not confine his attention to these things, but gives some homely glimpses of our country as seen through foreign spectacles one hundred and fifty years ago. He found out for instance, before he had been in England long, that the housewives were not particularly pleased if men folk came indoors with dirty shoes and soiled their clean floors, and he impresses upon us that this is a matter which must be attended to if a man "would be at peace with them in other things." Hence it is, he says, that outside every door there stands a fixed iron on which men scrape the mould and other dirt off their shoes before they venture inside. The women kept in the passage "pattins," a kind of wooden shoes, standing on high rings, and these they always wore when they went out, so as to avoid bringing in dirt. Among the objects which attracted his notice when seeing "the rarities of London," and the one to which he gives the place of honour at the head of his list is, curiously enough, the statue of "King Charles the 1st on horseback, all in bronze," an illustration of which forms the frontispiece to the present volume of this Magazine. He was shown the lions of Westminster Abbey and was particularly struck with the fact that monuments were there erected, not only to those who found a last resting-place in the building, but even to foreigners of renown. The Coronation Chair he refers to in a somewhat disrespectful manner, calling it "an old chair . . . . very badly made"; "many a poor old woman," he avers, "with only one room, has a better and more handsomely made chair than this." But he was acquainted with its history, and that of the stone beneath it, and remarks upon the fact that there was seldom anyone who saw it who had not the curiosity to sit upon it.

On the 3rd of May, 1748, our traveller was taken to the Festival for the Sons of the Clergy or as he calls it, "Help for priests' children," at St. Paul's Cathedral, when something more than £400 sterling was collected, though he points out that sometimes more than £700 was realised in one day. "The beautiful musique" on these occasions was esteemed, so he was

told, "the principal of all musique which are held yearly in London." On another occasion a visit was paid to the much-vaunted pleasure gardens at Vaux-Hall, where he was greatly amused at the performances and illuminations, and in watching the crowds of pleasure-seekers sitting at the tables eating and drinking. He seems to have found the refreshments rather expensive, for he remarks that "those who sell them do not appear to lose anything by it." He winds up his description of the gardens by saying "Young ladies might not always be improved to the pink of perfection here." During Kalm's stay in London the Metropolis was overtaken by a catastrophe in the shape of a great fire. On the 25th of March a conflagration broke out near the Royal Exchange by which over a hundred houses were consumed. It was generally considered that there had not been such a serious conflagration since the great fire in 1666. What appears to have struck him most was the fact that, notwithstanding the greatness of the fire, there were nevertheless many in London who did not know anything about it till it was all extinguished or only got the news when the papers appeared the next morning. He attributes this partly to the enormous size of London, and partly to "the thick and voluminous smoke which, especially at this time of year, floats over the town."

There were many institutions in London which met with Kalm's approval. He appears to have been in constant dread of incurring the displeasure of the ladies by bringing mud into the house. He has, therefore, nothing but praise to give to the shoe-blacks who were to be found in the busier thoroughfares. He notes that it was unnecessary even to take his shoes off; he only had to put his foot with the shoe on it upon a little stool and at a charge of a halfpenny for each shoe the old man or woman in attendance gave the necessary polish. The vehicles standing for hire, the porters, carriers, post-chaises, and watermen alike, come in for a share of his admiration, while the penny post as it then existed he describes as a most useful institution. If one had a letter or anything else under a pound in weight to send to anyone in London, or the places situated close by, it was safely and quickly conveyed to its destination at a charge of one penny. Before the post started a bellman went round to announce the fact, and for an additional copper he would convey it safely to the

post, "which is a great convenience in this large town, where many have over a mile to walk to the post-house."

He records a curious May Day custom which he witnessed. The milk girls bound together a number of cans, pint pots, drinking cups, and other vessels, and made with them a device which they decorated with flowers. These were carried either on a barrow or on the head. Accompanied by music they made their rounds, stopping and dancing in front of the houses they served with milk and receiving pence as a reward, much as the May-dolls and Jacks-in-the-Green do at the present day.

One ought not to leave this part of the subject without a reference to Kalm's notes upon the dress of our forefathers in the reign of the Farmer King. Each country, he remarks, has its peculiar customs, and so it is in England. Nowhere, he thought, could so many perukes be seen as here. Nearly all the principal ladies and also a part of the commoner folk wore them, but with the men they were almost universal. "The boy was hardly in breeches before he came out with a peruke on his head, which was sometimes not much smaller than himself." Farm servants, clod-hoppers, day-labourers, farmers, and in a word all labouring folks went through their every day duties with a peruke on their heads, and in church he had to look round a long time before he saw anyone with his own hair. Being inquisitive to know the reason for this custom, he was told it was "the mode." Short perukes were mostly used, but some of the grand people wore them "with locks." They were dear enough, too, for a guinea peruke, though possible, did not look very handsome, and a good one would cost at least double that amount. He noticed, too, that Englishmen never wore boots, by which he evidently means what we should call Wellingtons, for he says that when in the country in rainy and dirty weather he put on his boots, people used to ask him if he were going to ride. If anyone in any case walked in the town in boots he always carried a riding whip as a sign that he had ridden in or was just about to mount, and if he did not do this he was looked upon as a foreigner at whom the people could stand and stare, as at something extraordinary. Turning to the fair sex he tells us that he saw several ladies wearing hats made of snow-white horse hair which looked incomparably well.

Kalm's account of his visit to Hertfordshire must be reserved for a future occasion.

VANISHING LANDMARKS.

(Continued from Vol. III., p. 207.)

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Ashburnham House.—The town house in Dover Street of the Earls of Ashburnham has been demolished, and the site, it appears, will be occupied by a block of flats. The house stood at the top of Hay Hill, commanding from its back windows a fair prospect of the gardens of Berkeley Square, Lansdowne House, and Devonshire House. It was devised by the late Earl to his widow, and since her death was sold by their son, and successor to the title. The house was distinguished by a spacious fore-court, with porter's lodge, and two gateways, erected in 1773, and by its beautiful interior decorations, designed by the brothers Adam, as well as for its fine collection of pictures and other works of art, including many rare pieces of boule furniture that formerly belonged to le Maréchal Duc de Richelieu. During the earlier half of the current century it was rented by George, third Earl of Ashburnham, to the Russian Embassy, which remained there until 1854; in 1844 it was occupied by the Czar Nicholas during his visit to the Queen. Some questions have been raised as to when the house was first built. The street, itself, is known to have been named after Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover—the invincible little Jermyn of De Grammont's memoirs—who was created Baron Dover on May 13th, 1685, and in 1689 Earl of Dover. On the pulling down in 1683, of Albemarle, formerly Clarendon, House, Piccadilly, its site and grounds were laid out for what were originally named Albemarle Buildings, between Old Bond Street (east), and Berkeley Street (west), and Albemarle Row, now represented by Grafton Street. In 1688 Jermyn was living in Albemarle Buildings, perhaps in what is now Dover Street, and according to one account, cited in Mr. Wheatley's "London, Past and Present," on the *east* side of the street. He died, *s.p.*, in 1708; his widow sold, twenty years later, Dover House, Dover Street, to it seems the third Baron Ashburnham, created Earl in 1730; the sale is mentioned in the *Daily Journal* of 6th January, 1727, which speaks of the large and beautiful staircase finely painted by Laguerre. In or about 1730 the Earl of Ashburnham disposed of Ashburnham House, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, which it is understood was erected after Inigo Jones's designs for "Jack" Ashburnham, and of late years has been adapted for class-rooms for Westminster School. In a plan of a part of Conduit Mead, made *circa* 1720, "Dover House," is plotted as occupying the site of Ashburnham House, on the *west* side of Dover Street. The family, I may add, are named after a village near Battle, in Sussex, where they had a settlement prior to the Conquest; the first part of Drummond's "Noble Families" deals with the history of the Ashburnham family. The Ashburnham district was once famous for the excellent quality of its iron, which was smelted by charcoal produced in the district. The last iron furnace was not extinguished until about sixty years ago.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

Soldiers' Burials at the Savoy.—The following letter, dated at the War Office, 19th May, 1801, and written by the Duke of York to the Field Officer in Waiting for the brigade of Foot Guards, is entered in The War Office Common Letter Book (Vol. 310, p. 556):—"Sir, I have the honour to send you the enclosed copy of a letter written to me by the direction of the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, stating the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of the Savoy District have, for some time past, been subjected by the practice of interring—in the Burial Ground for the Chapel of Savoy belonging to His Majesty in right of his Duchy—all soldiers belonging to the two regiments of Foot Guards who may happen to die in any part of London. The reasons urged by the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy against this practice (which it is alleged to be of very late years in regard to the soldiers dying out of the Precinct of the Savoy) appear so forcible that I have conceived it sufficient to put you in possession of them without applying to His Majesty for his express commands thereupon, not doubting but that upon your laying this letter before the Duke of Gloucester, his Royal Highness will cause the necessary orders to be given to the Brigade, that the interring of soldiers of the Foot Guards in the Burial Ground of the Savoy shall be, from henceforth, discontinued."—A. T. Watson.

Stone Altar, St. Albans Abbey.—Does any reader happen to know whether the old stone altar of St. Albans Abbey Church still exists, and, if it does, where it is? The statement, in Lord Grimthorpe's book on the Cathedral, that an attempt was made "to put up a feeble imitation of an altar, and with an *old* Popish slab" would seem to indicate that the original slab still exists.—M.

Bishopsgate.—The following presentment of a jury of the City of London, in the time of Edward I., may be interesting. They present that the men of the West parts use the liberties of the City by reason that they sustain the gate of Bissopesgate; this work had been neglected so that the gate was then in ruins. (*Public Record Office, County Placita, Middlesex*, No. 47.)—W.P.

Norton Folgate.—Can any of your readers account for the name Norton Folgate? One suggestion I have heard is that as the

Liberty in question is situate at the N.E. end of the City, the name is a corruption of North Town Folkgate. Is there any foundation for this?—W. Boutall.

Church Row, Hampstead.—The disaster, fore-shadowed in your previous issue, has overtaken this choice eighteenth-century street, and Vandals are upon it with pick and shovel; the onslaught now in progress being made from its northern side. Ere these lines appear in print, without doubt, the voracious builder will have gobbled up his first victims—that delightful old garden and house which stood immediately to the right as one entered from busy Heath Street. Its neighbour is also doomed as evidenced by the gutted interior. Presently, from behind poles and scaffolds, will rise in due course the inevitable block of flats. "Where will the next attack be made?" is the question upon many anxious lips. It is difficult to say. From indications, however, I am disposed to think the buildings on the opposite side will receive attention, for there are several danger-signals up in the form of notice-boards; or that very tempting gap close to the old churchyard may be coveted. It is sad to think how the efforts of Vestries, Trusts and private individuals have failed to rescue this unique spot from the hands of the despoiler. The result illustrates very forcibly how futile are the protests of those possessed of veneration and sentiment when unallied with the more persuasive charms of lucre. It is impossible to conceive how, with the best intentions in the world, any architect can "preserve the character" —a favourite argument this with the apologists—of our quaint incomparable Church Row. Think of it, and despair.*—Cecil Clarke, Authors' Club, S.W., 6th June, 1898.

Colney Mansion, Herts.—The following advertisement appeared in *The Times* of November 7th, 1805, the number which contained the despatches announcing the victory at Trafalgar:—"Sales by Auction—Valuable building materials of Colney Mansion, Herts, by Mr. H. Phillips, on the premises, in the course of the present month. The valuable building materials of the noble stone-built structure called Colney Mansion, near Colney, in the County of Herts, comprising 50 mahogany doors, 123 mahogany framed sashes, glazed with plate and crown glass,

* Think of it, but *don't* despair. Why should not old-time houses in danger of demolition be bought up by those interested in their preservation, and let to persons willing to be tenants. Plenty of such people exist.—Ed.

marble chimney pieces, register and bath stoves, ranges, ovens, coppers, reservoirs, and cistern, pumps and pipes. The valuable fittings of a large brew-house and brewing utensils, about 50 tons of lead, 4 geometrical stone staircases with iron balusters and mahogany handrails, mahogany fittings of water closets, excellent dowelled floorings, joists, girders, stout quarterings and partitions, bressumers, Yorkshire paving, Portland sills and dressings, capacious front of sound stock work, faced with Tabenhoe stone, valuable iron-work, and every other material of an elegant mansion, built and furnished within the last thirty years at an immense expense. Notice of the sale and view will be given in due time." The furniture and live and dead stock were advertised to be sold at the same time. What were the circumstances which led to the demolition of what appears to have been a house of some pretensions?—R.B.P.

THOMAS PENGELLY'S PARENTAGE.—Can any reader give me information as to the place, date of birth, and names of parents of Thomas Pengelly, of "Churchgate," Cheshunt. He married Rachel, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Jeremy Baines, and was father of Sir Thomas Pengelly, chief Baron of the Exchequer. I shall be obliged for references to notices in printed books, monumental inscriptions, wills, or other records.—W. G. PENGELLY.

STAPLE'S INN AND BARNARD'S INN.—Are the old register books of admissions to these inns in existence, and if so where are they to be found? Staple's Inn, I believe, merged into Gray's Inn, but nothing is known at the latter as to the whereabouts of the registers of either Staple's Inn or Barnard's Inn.—ROBERT BIRKBECK, 20, Berkeley Square.

THE IRON GATES OF BUCKINGHAM HOUSE.—About the year 1737, Sir John Vanbrugh designed iron gates for Buckingham House; they are figured in Weale's *Designs of Ornamental Gates, &c., of the Royal Parks.* Where were these gates executed, and are they still in existence?—W. D. FANE.

CHARLEMAGNE'S SCEPTRE.—When Charlemagne was buried under the church at Aix-la-Chapelle, before him were hung his golden sceptre and shield. His crown and sword have been preserved in the Imperial Treasury at Vienna. Where is the sceptre? I believe I am right in saying there is a legend that it is in Hertfordshire.—R. T. ANDREWS.

REPLIES.

THE CHANTRIES AND GUILDS OF HERTFORDSHIRE (iii., p. 172). Permit me to say that Waltham Holy Cross is a parish of Essex, and has not yet been included in the bounds of Hertfordshire.—I. C. GOULD.

SPITALFIELDS STREET NAMES.—(iii., p. 210).—Obviously "a Haute Chapelle" is Whitechapel, and "Chardiche" Shoreditch.—W.H.B.B.

HAROLD'S BURIAL AT WALTHAM ABBEY (pp. 43 and 98).—Permit me to call attention to an error on p. 98 wherein the date of Fuller's History of Waltham Abbey is given as 1605 instead of 1655. Possibly my writing was at fault rather than the generally-blamed printer.—I. C. GOULD.

WALL PAINTINGS IN ST. ALBANS ABBEY (49-52).—This picture from St. Albans cannot represent King Edward and the pilgrim. The left hand figure very likely is St. James. But what is left of the other is enough to show that it cannot have been the King, who is always represented bearded and would not be shewn with bare feet. If the first is St. James, the other is probably another of the Apostles. I do not know why the work should be called Flemish; the style and the background of "blocking" with flowers are quite English.—J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

REVIEWS.

Two centuries of Soho—Its institutions, firms, and amusements; by the clergy of St. Anne's, Soho, with a preface by Sir Walter Besant. (Truslove and Hanson).

This is the history of one of London's most interesting parishes compiled on somewhat novel lines. This history of St. Anne's is, in the words of the Authors, studied through the rise and progress of its firms, institutions, and amusements. The result is a volume far more entertaining, and far more valuable than the majority of parish histories. It is profusely illustrated with reproductions of old views and plans, and with the portraits of celebrities not only dead but living. The anglican clergy of St. Anne's may well feel proud of the good work they are doing, but they do not sing their own praises to a tune that drowns the praise of philanthropic exploits undertaken by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Dissenters. A quantity of hitherto unpublished material from the parish records is brought together and the whole work is written in popular style. The local records are, of course, unusually interesting, for the parish, since its foundation in 1686, has been the home of human beings in the most varied walks of life. The parish registers record the births, the marriages, or the burials of men and women who are famous for their virtues or their vices, and the pedigree hunter is likely to find in these registers an important entry, be the individual he seeks a prince or a pauper. The information about the silversmiths—many of them protestant refugees from abroad—is particularly useful, and the book, as a whole, is a needed addition to London topography.

Birds in London, illustrated by W. H. Hudson, F.Z.S. (Longmans, 1898, 12s.)

This book contains a great deal about birds, and a considerable amount of the author's opinions on things in general: what he has to say about birds is valuable and interesting. He is an enthusiastic lover of English wild birds, and enthusiasm sometimes treats him much as it generally does its victims—runs away with him. The destroyer, direct or indirect, of bird life, he regards as a felon, and so forth. But for all that the book is pleasantly written, and the public bodies that control London's open spaces, will do well to ponder his suggestions for making them more suitable as bird-homes. Mr. Hudson is in difficulty about defining London, and we can sympathize with him, as it is a very complex matter to say where London ends, on either the north, south, east, or west; plenty of places outside legally-defined London, are, to all intents and purposes, in London, and bird life existing in these out-lying portions of the Metropolis is, we think, rightly treated of in a book about London birds. It is, however, what Mr. Hudson has to say about birds in "inner London"—the feathered inhabitants of our streets, parks and squares—that will be read with most interest. From inner London certain birds are undoubtedly disappearing: the Raven—which in 1750 might have been called common, and which bred regularly in Hyde Park till 1826, has practically left us, though a solitary specimen appeared in Kensington Gardens in 1890. The last Kites' nests were demolished in Gray's Inn in 1777; the Carrion Crow still lingers in Hyde Park, though the keepers do not encourage it on account of its partiality for the ornamental ducks; of Jackdaws there is but one little colony left, and that at Kensington Palace; Rooks are fast dying out, and so is the Robin. Owls, brown and white, there still are that nest in the grounds of Kensington Palace, but it is hardly likely that they will long continue to do so. Mr. Hudson considers that the plentifulness of sparrows in London is due to the superior intelligence of these birds; he has a very high appreciation of the intellect of London sparrows; they have come, he says, "to look on every human being who walks among the park trees . . . as a mere perambulating machine for the distribution of fragments of bread." From particulars of birds that have disappeared, or are disappearing, from London, it is pleasant to turn to what Mr. Hudson writes about those that have stayed with the cockney, and those that have come to live with him. There seem to be three permanent additions to the ranks of London birds—the Woodpigeon, the Moorhen, and the Little Grebe. Twenty years ago the Woodpigeon was practically unknown in the region of brick and mortar, but since 1883, when a pair nested in Buckingham Palace Gardens, their numbers have steadily increased, and Mr. Hudson hopes to include ere long Herons and Cormorants in the list; they are now occasional visitors to the ornamental waters of our parks. It is noteworthy that London Woodpigeons are making buildings their nesting places after the manner of other pigeons. Of the annual visitors the most important addition is the Sea Gull, which, having tasted of the Londoners' hospitality some years ago, now comes up to town regularly, when the cold weather sets in. Of bird life in the suburbs, Mr. Hudson has much to tell us. The Corncrake may yet be heard at Hampstead, and Jays yet shriek in the Highgate Woods. Of the open spaces—preserved as such—in the suburbs he is inclined to give the preference to Wanstead Park, which has not yet been robbed of its rusticity, by an over anxiety of its custodians to make it look pretty and tidy; as a result it is rich in bird life. The keeper of Clissold Park is also praised for his efforts to make the grounds a residence for birds. How to make other open spaces in and around London richer in bird life, may also be learnt by a study of Mr. Hudson's decidedly instructive volume.

In the days of King James, by Sidney Herbert Burchell (Gay and Bird, 6s.)

This is a collection of three short stories—"The Goldsmith of Cheape," "The King's Prerogative," and "The Aldgate"—illustrative of life in London in this reign of James I.; they possess both antiquarian and romantic interest.

TO THE READER.

I ADDRESSED you, four years ago, and asked you to help in making this, then, literary infant a success. You have complied beyond my expectations. That is why, with the present issue, it will cease to exist. Let me explain the paradox: If in the limited area covered by it the Magazine has proved useful, it seems to me that it can be made of far greater utility, if (in response to a very generally expressed desire) all the counties around London are included.

This cannot logically be done by "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries;" but can be appropriately accomplished under the title, "THE HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE." So, for the future, that will be the name of the publication, which will treat of the subjects now dealt with, and relate not only to London, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, but also to Essex, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Surrey and Kent; that is, to the Home Counties. This arrangement will give us that for which the kingdom-builder yearns, a good sea-board, and will render suitable to our pages communications on subjects hitherto unsuitable. In some of the last named counties I am a poacher. I regret it, but it seems to me that the Home Counties form a convenient district to embrace, and that it will lessen our own usefulness if we omit from our scope any part of a well-defined whole.

The Magazine will appear quarterly as now, and its price will be the same; but it will be enlarged both in the number of its pages and illustrations, so that London, Middlesex and Hertfordshire readers need not fear a diminution of matter specially interesting to them.

Each volume will be completed by the presentation, with the October issue, of a short index and title page. Should a detailed index be afterwards desired, one can be produced at intervals as a separate publication.

Let me, in conclusion, tender my heartiest thanks to all who have helped us to achieve success, and to prove that, despite the crowd of magazines that to-day seek admission to the homes of the reading public, there was room for one specially devoted to London, Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

W. J. HARDY.

THE FONT IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

BY W. T. IGGULDEN.

HENDON has an early ecclesiastical association. In the Domesday book, completed A.D. 1087, it is recorded that Hendon is in the hundred of Gare *(Gore)*, and that the Abbot of St. Peter's *(Westminster)*, holds Handone *(Hendon)* Manor which was assessed for 20 hides (a hide being 120 acres); a priest has one virgate there (a virgate being a quarter of a hide). "Ibi presbiter j. virgatam." Reference is, as usual, made to the value of this land in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and the entry ends by stating that the manor lay and lies in the demesne of the Church of St. Peter. It may therefore be inferred that at that time, in addition to the priest, closely connected with, the Abbey at Westminster, there was a church in the parish, though it may have been of timber as were many of the Saxon Churches (Sir Henry Ellis' introduction to the Domesday Book).

The font in the present church has sometimes been referred to as late Saxon; but I doubt the correctness of this, and am inclined to look on it rather as forming an interesting link with those times.

Assuming that its external design and character followed the prevailing style of ecclesiastical architecture, I should class it as a font of the Norman era, and conjecture its date as early in the 12th century. Like many of the Norman fonts in the English churches, it appears to be far older than any visible part of the building in which it stands. If the dates and particulars of the building or restoration of a church in this parish in the early times could be found, it might throw some light on the precise date of the font. Perhaps these records are with those of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, but they are difficult of access and interpretation, and rather beyond the scope of the subject of this paper. This font was placed in its present position at the west end of the nave by the Rev. Theodore Williams, who was vicar of the parish from 1812 to 1876.

The upper portion of it, which is the only ancient part, is cut out of a single block of stone which, in the opinion of Dr. Henry

FONT IN HENDON CHURCH

Hicks, F.R.S., late President of the Geological Society, is oolitic limestone from the Portland beds. This stone is well exposed in the Isle of Portland, and the counties of Gloucester, Buckingham, Oxford, and other parts of England.

In design the font is square and massive. The four exterior sides are sculptured with an intersecting Norman arcade. The pillars and capitals are plain except the one at the north-west corner, where a zig-zag fluting with small circular ornaments between the parallel lines is lightly cut. The spaces between the pillars and arches are irregular, and the pillars are not all in the perpendicular. The arches of the arcade are ornamented with a pellet-like moulding, and immediately below the arches which touch the corners are conventional flowers with four petals; at the south-west corner however the flower seems to have been broken off. At the base is a decorated band of foliated and lozenge ornamentation. The three and two half lozenges near the angle on the west side are the only ones in the border. Above the arches is a plain heavy moulding. The workmanship is shallow throughout, but deeper on the west and north sides than on the east and south. The inside of the bowl, which is square, is lined with lead, and has a drain at the base to allow the water to escape. The intersecting arcade is similar to those on the fonts of Osbournby in Lincolnshire, and Liddiard Milicent in Wiltshire; these are of the latter half of the 12th century.

In a lecture on the history of Hendon by the late Prebendary Scrivener, D.C.L., he mentions that the ornamental arcade on the Hendon Font precisely resemble those in the small portion of Westminster Abbey, which survives from the Confessors' Buildings completed in A.D. 1066; but, there does not appear to be any such work forming part of the Abbey now standing, though among the architectural specimens, found about the Abbey at various dates and kept in the Chapter House, there is a small piece of stone with an intersecting arcade and ornaments similar to the work on the font. Perhaps it was to this piece of stone that Dr. Scrivener alluded. It appears to be deeply-cut work of the 12th century, and it may have formed part of an addition to the Confessors' church pulled down in the reign of Henry III. The Hendon font has a flat oaken cover carved with a geometrical pattern, and apparently Jacobean. It is figured at the close of this article.

Few fonts in England are as large as that at Hendon, its dimensions are as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
Diameter across the top of the bowl outside ..	2	11
Diameter of inside of the bowl	2	0¾
Height of outside of the bowl	1	7¼
Depth of the bowl	1	0½

These dimensions are sufficient to admit of total immersion of the infant baptized; and this appears to have been practised by the Church in this country prior to the Reformation. By a constitution of Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1236, fonts are directed to be "competens, sic quod baptizandus possit in eo mergi" (Lyndwood, p. 241).

The two stone slabs on which the Hendon font now stands are modern; originally it appears to have been supported on four pillars as Mr. Gough writes in a volume of "Archæologia" published in 1792, "what I apprehend to be the oldest fonts are square, placed on a single round shaft in the centre, with round pillars at each angle, like those at Winchester, Lincoln, East Meon, Berkeley in Gloucestershire, Ifly in Oxfordshire, and the three in Norfolk. Such are the fonts at Broxbourne in Hertfordshire, *Hendon in Middlesex*, Roydon in Essex, Albury and Stevenage in Hertfordshire, Sadburn in Suffolk; *only on four pillars*." As far as I have been able to ascertain the Hendon font has not been noticed in any of the books devoted to illustrations and descriptions of Baptismal fonts. Attention was called to it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786, vol. lvi. page 193, in which a correspondent writes: "In your Magazine for last month are some monumental inscriptions in Hendon Churchyard, which bring to mind the font in the Church of that delightfully rural place. It stands on the left hand of the principal entrance, and is very remarkable for the antiquity of its appearance, being of a square form and very large, having its sides ornamented with columns, supporting circular arches, which are to the best of my recollection in the taste of Norman Architecture, and rudely executed. I should sir, esteem any of your correspondents entitled to my sincere thanks, who would give some relation concerning this apparently venerable font. Amator Vetustatis."

SECTION OF HENDON FONT, SHOWING DETAIL.

Scale of Inches
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 5 6

The following reply is contained in vol. 57, pt. 1, 1787. "A correspondent having admired the font in Hendon Church, I send you a drawing of it. To me it appears of great antiquity, the arches being truly Gothic; it is made of stone lined with lead, and has a brass plug at the bottom (almost decayed by time) to let the water out." (The engraving is merely a section of the font showing the arches.)

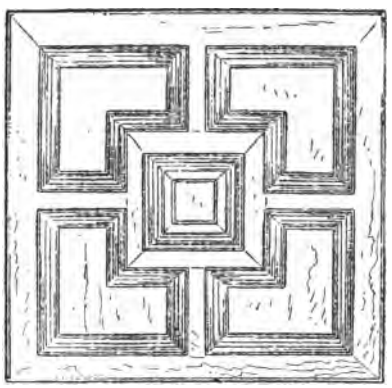
In a short description in Brewer's Beauties of England and Wales, dated 1816, it is stated that the exterior of this font has been painted to imitate the wainscot colour of the pews. Fortunately, this paint has now been removed.

The records are disappointing, as in my search through the old parish books kept by the Churchwardens of Hendon I have not been successful in finding any entry bearing on the font though there are many quaint minutes as to other things; nor does Hendon font appear to be mentioned in the Visitation of Churches belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral in 1297 and 1458. In those records at St. Paul's, it is stated that the fonts at Walton, Belchamp, Alebury and St. Pancras are lined with lead. At Willesdon it is covered with a pannus de sindone, but the water is stated to be fetid. It leaks at St. Pancras and at Westlee, at this latter place the font was of wood (Visitation of Churches belonging to St. Paul's in 1287 and 1458, edited from original manuscripts by Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson). The illustrations of the Hendon Font are from photographs. The one in the frontispiece is from the north-west corner of the church; this point of view was chosen as it shows the characteristics of the architecture better than from elsewhere. I had some difficulty in taking it as the subject is surrounded with benches which are fixed to the floor and the wall of the tower prevents the desirable range from being obtained. On the last occasion there I was endeavouring to take a large scale photograph of the north-west corner so as to show the chevron ornament, the camera with its bellows extended, was mounted on a hassock. I was full length on the floor looking at the dark image on the focusing screen with a pall-like focusing-cloth over my head; after struggling under the benches with this

apparatus for some minutes I heard a small voice say: "This is daddy's church—Come out of that coffin." I emerged and saw

"A simple child
That lightly draws its breath."

Such was my introduction to the pretty little three-year-old daughter of the parish clerk. The child had wandered into the church alone, and her somewhat professionally expressed advice was good, as a sudden change had taken place in the light which made it impossible to obtain a good photograph of that "honourable ordinary" the chevron.



COVER OF FONT.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

THE foundation stone of the Hertfordshire County Museum at St. Albans was laid by Lady Evans, on the 20th of July, and so much of the building, designed by Mr. Arthur Flower, as it is proposed at present to erect, is nearing completion. Lady Evans, in an excellent speech, disposed of an objection that has been taken to the Museum—namely, that it is situated too near London to be really needed. Local Museums should (as Sir William Flower observed on an occasion which some of our readers may remember), exist very generally. Many "a budding archæologist" observed Lady Evans, would, in the Hertfordshire Museum, receive his first ideas of the teaching value of such institutions, and then go to the larger museums of London and elsewhere where his visits would be more rapidly profitable to him from his acquaintance with a museum which, though comparatively small, would be, in the matter of local exhibits, all that can be desired.

Just as a lad is fitted in the preparatory school for the teaching he receives in the higher educational centres, the new student of the vast collections which culture and wealth have brought together in the greater museums, will find his task less bewildering if in a local museum he has learned the, by no means easy, lesson of intelligent observation. The local museum should be therefore, above all things, instructive in its arrangement and management. Whether or not that for Hertfordshire will be so remains to be seen; but from the active interest which Sir John Evans has evinced in the undertaking, and from the useful hints he gave, when the foundation stone was laid, as to the conduct of similar institutions, we do not feel much alarm lest the Hertfordshire Museum should degenerate into a mere store-house for curiosities.

"Coming down London" is the title under which, in some really excellent drawings, *The Architectural Review* records vanishing landmarks of the metropolis. Already the journal has given us:—The old "Horse and Groom," at the back of Holborn-above-Bars, and the eastern corner of Holywell and Wych Streets, Strand. We understand that in the near future we are to have:—Leather Lane, Holborn; Foubert's Place, Regent Street; Old

overhanging houses in Holborn, near Staple's Inn; Holborn in front of Chancery Lane, the "Old Bell" Inn, so successfully represented and described in our pages last quarter by Mr. Philip Norman; its neighbour the "Black Bull" Inn; Davies Street; and Wych Street, looking towards St. Clement Dane's.

Certain portions of London that vanished some ten or fifteen years ago are pleasantly recalled in another publication—that made by the London Topographical Society, and recently issued to its members. It is a volume of drawings, made for the Society, before its reconstruction, by Mr. P. J. Emslie. The drawings were executed between 1880 and 1887 and are of buildings that, either by demolition or "restoration," were destroyed between those years. The Society possesses other of Mr. Emslie's drawings of buildings that have vanished since 1887, and it will issue a volume of these in due course. Such "bonuses" should prove an incentive to membership of the Society.

In the volume now issued we have Wren's church of St. Matthew, Friday Street, demolished in 1885; remains of the old Guildhall, revealed in 1883; portions of Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, and the Temple; the Gun House in St. James' Park; Regent Circus, when it really was a circus; and some delightfully picturesque nooks of Westminster and Hampstead.

Much that was quaint and picturesque in Hampstead has vanished since then, and much of the kind that still remains is, we fear, doomed—that is, unless the Hampstead Antiquarian Society is strong enough to prevent wanton destruction. From a body which is not yet a year old and which already numbers over 200 members, we may really hope for something. Mr. Charles J. Munich, the honorary secretary, runs the Society on popular lines, arranging attractive Saturday afternoon excursions as well as interesting evening meetings, and we shall probably not be far wrong in predicting that the Society will become one of the largest local institutions of its kind.

Whatever may have been the sins of Hampstead in the past, in the matter of not preserving its picturesque buildings, it has been and is, certainly alive to the importance of maintaining

the natural beauties of its situation. So doing is really a matter of national interest, and we are glad to see that the help which the local bodies have received in adding Golder's Hill to the Heath, shows that it is generally so regarded.

Altogether the "villagers" of Hampstead and Highgate are to be congratulated on recent events. The present Lord Mansfield has, it seems, no more intention of sacrificing Ken Wood than had his venerable grandfather, and although Churchyard Bottom Wood, exists no longer under that name, as "Queen's Wood," the name given to it by the Duchess of Albany, its sylvan glades, to which we referred, in these pages some time ago, will remain a lasting memorial to the energy of Mr. Cory Wright and others who interested themselves in preserving for the public, at a cost of 30,000*l.*, fifty-two acres of the primeval forest of Middlesex.

The Middlesex County Records Society has ceased to exist after publishing four very useful volumes of extracts from the County Records, and we must not fail in rendering our thanks to Mr. Basil Woodd Smith and other gentlemen connected with the Society for their generous help in carrying on the work thus far. Without that help the fourth volume could not have been issued. It is strange that the Society did not receive sufficient public support to enable it to bring its labours to conclusion, but those of us who wish to see the calendar continued need not altogether despair, as the Middlesex County Council Bill, which has just become law, provides for payments out of the rates for the due preservation and calendaring of the county muniments. This is as it should be; a calendar to county records may not, perhaps, "pay." The excellent calendars issued by Government in the Master of the Rolls' Series do not "pay," but they are important educational works, and by making accessible to students the contents of county records, County Councils are really helping the cause of education. Hertfordshire, as our readers have been more than once reminded, has already begun the good work.

Last quarter we commented on a bit of sharp practice indulged in by the Hertfordshire squires, and revealed in a recently issued volume of Mr. Dasent's edition of the Privy Council Registers

for the reign of Elizabeth. Another volume of that interesting work is now before us and tells of trouble had by the Crown in 1589 with residents in another locality with which these pages deal—the Inns of Court. Those who, in the words of the entry were "towards the law," by the devices of their profession managed, which much skill, to avoid the payment of subsidies or contributions to loans. Therefore the Privy Council directed the lawyers—"being men that, in the opinion of the world," did "reap great gain and commodity" by their profession—to pay their subsidies and furnish for the use of the Queen "such reasonable sums of money as their ability may well spare," and which "the rest of Her Majesty's loving subjects" "willingly" furnished. Probably the willingness with which those who were *not* lawyers furnished the Exchequer, was due to a lack of knowledge as to the niceties of the law in the matter of claims for exemption.

One or two other curious entries attract attention as we turn over the pages of this last volume of the Register: Queen Bess was so well pleased with the plays performed before her by "the children of Pawles" during the Christmas holidays, that she paid 30*l.* to Thomas Giles, their master. So frequent was the name of "Smith" three centuries ago, that a doctor bearing it had to be distinguished as "he with the redde hedde." Two landowners in East London, who disputed their liability to repair Lea Bridge, were ordered to attend the assizes, and abide by the decision of the judges there given.

By the recently issued part of the Transactions of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society we learn that at the meeting of the British Association in 1896 Mr. Hopkinson stated he had failed to find anyone in Hertfordshire who would take upon himself, or herself, to compile particulars for an ethnographical survey of the county—to form part of that greater survey which it is desired to compile of the distinguishing characteristics of the various races peopling the British Islands. Mr. Hopkinson's lack of success is unfortunate; we hope that, before now, it has been overcome, and that in Middlesex (though the population there is too constantly shifting to make the observations of very much value), someone has been found courageous enough to engage in the

delicate task of measuring his neighbours, and recording their personal characteristics. We notice that, at the British Association, one speaker recommended observers attending local athletic meetings and recording the form of features—contour of nose, colour of the eye and so on, of the spectators and competitors. The contour of the nose and colour of the eye might, we fancy, be subject to alteration during the progress of some of these meetings; at least so we should judge from the reports of them which appeared during the last football season!

The difficulty of providing London with an adequate water supply is not new, neither is the opposition of Hertfordshire to schemes for taking from it what it regards as its own. The dry summer of 1717 set a certain Mr. Thomas Acherley thinking how he might perform a useful service and make a little money. The demand for water in the Metropolis was in that year so great that the owners of Hampstead Water Works went to the expense of enlarging their ponds, declaring that they would not lack customers if they could supply water. Acherley averred that all attempts to supply London, "save by another river" (*i.e.*, a river besides the New River), would be futile. This river he proposed to cut from near St. Albans, where he found that the Colne lay as high as the highest steeple in London "except Pauls."

In 1718, 1719, and 1720 he tried to get an Act for his river, but the "millers of Hertfordshire" were too strong for him. Then he tried drawing the water from the Gultchwell Springs, below Rickmansworth, but a certain Mr. Blackmore supplanted him, pretending that the supply might as well be drawn from a branch river called "Colne Stream," which drove the Hounslow Powder Mills. This was found impracticable, and Acherley's scheme was "shelved." In 1723, a committee reported in favour of the original plan, but Blackmore again opposed, and Acherley asked Government to help him carry out his scheme, as King James I. helped Middleton to make the New River. Acherley's river, which was to be 32 miles long, ending in a reservoir in Marylebone Fields, would be ornamental and a boon to the royal palaces and houses of the great.

In the present number of this Magazine, the Rev. O. W. Tancock completes his list of the parish registers of Hertfordshire, and we feel sure it will be a satisfaction to him to learn that his compilation has been appreciated by many genealogists. We are glad to record that he is contributing a similar list for the county of Essex, to the pages of our valuable contemporary, "The Essex Review." The Bishop of St. Albans takes a lively interest in the due preservation of parish registers, and Archdeacon Lawrance, in his recent charge, urged in very forcible language the duties of the parochial clergy in the matter of their registers. Now that the work of scheduling the registers of parishes in the Diocese of St. Albans has been taken in hand, let us hope some effort will be made to perform a similar service for other parochial records—the churchwardens accounts, minute books, and the like. These are of even *more* general interest than the parish registers, and we fancy it is from them, rather than from parish registers, that Mr. Thiselton Dyer is compiling his volume on "Old English Social Life," which Mr. Elliot Stock announces for publication. By the way, is not the rightful custody of these parish records, other than registers, rather a doubtful point under the Parish Councils Act? Whoever may be the rightful custodian, they should be properly kept, and easy of access to the student.

There was a time when a Bishop without a palace would have been a picture too pitiable to contemplate; every prelate possessed one in his diocese, and the majority of occupants of the Episcopal Bench had also a London "house," if not a London "palace." But these ideas of episcopacy have changed, and so the *fin de siecle* public feels no pang of horror at the Bishop of St. Albans not having a palace in his diocese. Still, the majority of people will feel that a step in the right direction has been taken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in paying to Lord Grimthorpe, out of the 3,800*l.* surplus from the sale of Danbury, 2,500*l.* for a site for a palace near St. Albans Cathedral. The 1,300*l.* balance will remain in the Commissioners' hands as a nucleus of a fund for the erection of "a suitable residence." The Bishop's present abode in St. Albans is not, perhaps, altogether "suitable;" but, says the "St. Albans Diocesan Magazine," the Bishop has no intention of pressing the matter on at present, by appealing for funds wherewith to build him a palace.

The Continental Press—as well as our own—denounces the destruction of Sir Joshua Reynold's house in Leicester Square. He bought the leasehold for 1,650*l.* from Robert Henry Morland, the painter, and then, his fame and prosperity assured, occupied it during thirty years until his death therein in 1792. We know the house very well, and we know further that the present leaseholders, who have a great regard for the old place, would gladly retain it if they could. So they little deserve the reproaches levelled against them. The fabric, sooth to say, is for the most part in a sorry state; certain fittings will be preserved as relics, comprising the dining-room and drawing-room mantel-pieces, and the newels and carved out balustrades of the stone staircase. Sir Joshua's painting-room and stables were pulled down many years ago, to make way for the large room, in the rear, erected by the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, and since adapted for their sale-room by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, who were originally established in Piccadilly in 1794, and who have occupied the house which they are about to re-build for sixty years past.

The judges' reports upon the last exhibition of the Hertfordshire Arts Society should afford satisfaction to the management and to the exhibitors. The criticisms seem remarkably fair; Mr. Charles Holroyd, Director of the National Gallery of British Art, better known as the "Tate Gallery," states that in the Fine Art section the exhibition was the best that he had attended. The fact that the figure studies showed weakness is but natural; we notice it in most local exhibitions in England, and it is due to the limited use which amateurs in this country make of living models. Mr. Groves's development of the "Life Class" at the St. Albans School of Art is, therefore, deserving of every encouragement, and we hope to see it extended. The different "Craft" schools in the county sent in a fair amount of work, but we are sorry to note that Mr. Benson considered it "less interesting" than that shown at previous exhibitions. Mrs. Sparling, a daughter of the late William Morris, offers many valuable hints to competitors in the Art Needlework Section. Clearly the Herts Arts Society is doing good work, and must not be allowed to cease its labours for lack of support.

HERTFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

By Francis B. Bickley.

IN the year 1889 the British Museum acquired the correspondence, papers and deeds of the family of Hale, of King's Walden, co. Hertford. The correspondence and papers fill fifteen volumes (now Additional MSS. 33,572—33,586) and consist of two volumes of letters extending from 1526-1814; a volume of papers relating to the share of the County of Hertford in the Civil War; a volume of rentals, terriers, extracts from Court-books, etc., relating to King's Walden and other places in the County, *temp.* Edw. II.—18th cent.; and several volumes of wills, marriage settlements, accounts, etc., of the Hale family. One volume with which we propose to deal more fully contains papers relating to the Free Grammar School at Hertford founded by Richard Hale in 1616, and consists of copies of the Foundation Charter, the School accounts, ranging from 1616-1671, and, at the end of the volume (Add. 33,578), an interesting document providing for the general management of the School.

The Charters and Rolls (now Add. Ch. 34,950—36,448) fall just short of 1,500 in number, and relate to many counties. The bulk however, upward of 1,100, belong to the County of Hertford and range in date from 1190-1727. This collection is set out in detail in the Catalogue of MSS., 1888-1893, pp. 55-58, and 357-359. Its value and importance to all interested in the genealogy and topography of Hertfordshire need hardly be insisted on.

Before dismissing the general survey of the Hale papers now safely housed and easily accessible to students in the British Museum, we may be permitted a word or two on the future of these miscellaneous collections that from time to time make their appearance from the lumber room of some old house. Very rarely do these finds vie in importance with the collection above described, and being of little *general* interest they are not likely to find a resting place in the great national museum. They are, however, often of great *local* interest and with a little judicious excision might be made very useful. The same remarks apply to

the curious collections often laboriously brought together by a local antiquary. These ought not to be dispersed. If County Councils could be brought to look at the matter in a right light, topographical collections might be formed under a proper custodian at a comparatively small cost, and at the same time congenial employment found for some budding County historian.

It is not the intention to enter into the history of Hertford Grammar School beyond what is found in the MS. above mentioned. Nicholas Carlisle gives an account of the School in his "Endowed Grammar Schools," as does Turnor in his "History of Hertford." Carlisle says "In the Letters Patent it is expressed to have been 'pro eruditione et instructione Puerorum et Juvenum in Linguâ Latinâ, et aliâ politiori Literaturâ.'" . . . "No more precise description occurs of what the Master is bound to teach." Carlisle, however, could not have seen the regulations evidently laid down by the founder and contained in the MS. in question.

The foundation charter enjoins the instruction of the Children in the Latin Tongue and other literature, "the same children and every of them before they or any of them be admytted, or allowed Schollers in my saide schoole, being first hable to reade English well and to write leagably." Two teachers are appointed in this charter, the Master or Chief Teacher, Thomas Wright, and the Usher and under Teacher, William Hayward, at annual stipends of £20 and £10 respectively. Governors are nominated, one of whose duties was to visit the School just before Michaelmas Day, when the Master was to deliver them a roll containing the names of the free scholars, the form they are in, and what authors they are reading. The deed goes on, "Then one of the best schollers shall entertaine them with an oration gratulatory, and some other with some verses either Latine or Greeke according to their ability"; after which two whole holidays are to be granted to the school. Bodily as well as mental refreshment was arranged for by the founder, as on this visiting day an ordinary or dinner is to be provided for the Governors and other Company at a cost of two shillings each, but the Company was not to exceed twenty-five. Elaborate instructions are given for the induction of a new master. A charge respecting his duties and responsibilities is to be read to him, after which the Governors are to bring him to the seat

of the Chief Master of the School, and placing him therein one of them is again to address him. When the master is seated the best scholar of the school is to entertain him with a congratulatory oration, and others are to pronounce gratulatory verses, to which the Master is to make a short oration in Latin, and a speech in English. After these somewhat dry proceedings the founder has considerately arranged for wine and cakes for the governors, etc. Did the *etc.* include the boys? Similar instructions are laid down for the Usher who must be "sound in relligion mynde and body, a Batchelor in Artes at the least lawfully licenced to teache grammer." All contingencies seem to have been carefully provided for by the founder.

As a natural pendant to this comes the document at the end of the volume headed:—

"ORDERS FOR THE FREE GRAMMER SCHOOLE OF HERTFORD.

1. ORDER OF THEIR CLASSES, FORMES, AND AUTHORS.

The necessitye of order beinge such as without it noe good action can be performed it ys thought meete that there should be sixe fformes in this Schoole whereof the three superiour are to be called the Fourth, Fift and Sixt Formes, and to be taught by the Master, and the other three inferiour to be taught by the Usher which shalbe called the First, Second and Third fformes and eache of them to have theire severall Captaynes by desert.

Classis 1a. Of the first fforme much is not to be expected, besides the learneinge perfectly without booke the Accedence and the first parte of the Gramer called Etymologia saveinge that the Usher shall doe his best to cause the children to understand theire Accedence in the Declinacions Coniugations and English rules, by shorte and apte questions and familiar examples: Gyveinge them shorte lessons and convenient repeticions of partes accordingly, and every morneinge after parte saide some wordes to be repeated *Memoriter* in Latyne or English out of the Dictionary for Children, or the *Nomenclator* orderly, and consequently a lecture of *Puerilis*.

Classis 2a. The seacond forme proceede in that which they want of the Accedence without booke and begynne to learne the Latin Gramer, and for lectures besides may learne Cato Junior Corderius, and some sentences out of *Janua Linguarum*, and the rule to be demaunded whereuppon that sentence is made.

Classis 3a. Gramer to proceede in *Propria quæ Maribus, etc.*, Variations to be used. Castalions Dialogues or Ludovicus Viuesi Tullies Short Epistles selected by Sturmius, Prosodia or some short rules for verses.

Classis 4a. Greeke Gramer and Latine Syntaxis, Tullius *de Amicitia, de Senectute* or his offices, Terentius or Plautus, Ovid *de Tristibus* or Palengemus.

Classis 5a. Tullies Tusculane Questions and some epistles *ad familiares*, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Salust, Æsop's ffables, in Greeke, and the *Mythologia alternis vicibus*, Posselius' Colloquies or Lucian's short dialogues in Greeke, Theocritus or Hesiod.

Classis 6a. Tullies Orations, Cæsars Commentaries, Horace, Sleidan *de quatuor Imperiis, Virgilii Æeados*, Isocrates *ad Demonicum*, Homer."

Under the heading TIMES AND EXERCISES full instructions are given for the daily routine, too long for quotation and of comparatively little interest.

3. PIETYE.

"Forasmuch as piety ys to be preferred before all earthly thinges, the Schoole Master shall doe his best in the Compasse of his callinge to sowe the seedes of Godlines in the myndes of his Schollers both by precept and example, and therefore shall begynne and end every dayes exercise of learninge with some such prayers as shalbe prescribed by the Overseers.

He shall see that each of his Schollers have either a Psalter or Bible or Testament, and a Catechisme in English, Latine or Greeke, accordinge to their capacityes and theire parentes or freindes abilities.

The Schoole Master or Usher by themselves or theire prepositors shall take notice that none of their schollers be absent from Church on Sundayes, and other ffestivall dayes at Morninge and Eveninge prayers, nor from the sermon, but shall cause them to come orderly by twoe and twoe, quyetlye with out noyse into the Church and place appoynted for them and there reverently behave themselves kneeleing when they ought and excerciseinge themselves either in readeinge those scriptures that are then read or singinge the Psalme with the rest of the Congregation in good tyme and tune, or in heareinge the Sermon out of which they that

are able shall observe and note in writeing either in English or Latine the cheife heades or partes thereof with the principall reasons of them, and they that are able shall make verses of the Contentes of the Sermon, and thererof the M[r] and Usher respectively in their severall formes shall the next morning at Schoole call for an accompt Comendinge the diligent, and reprehending and instructinge the negligente."

(To be Continued.)

THE OLD PARISH REGISTERS OF HERTFORDSHIRE: BY O. W. TANCOCK.

(Continued from page 137.)

WATFORD.

Book i.	Bap.	1539-1557	Book vi.	Bur.	1716-1733
	Bur.	1539-1557		Mar.	1716-1733
	Mar.	1539-1557	Book vii	Bap.	1734-1766
Book ii.	Bap.	1558-1666		Bur.	1734-1766
	Bur.	1558-1666		Mar.	1734-1766
	Mar.	1558-1666	Book viii.	Bap.	1767-1786
Book iii.	Bap.	1653-1659		Bur.	1767-1786
		1667-1702		Mar.	1767-1786
	Bur.	1653-1658	Book ix.	Bap.	1786-1809
		1666-1702		Bur.	1786-1809
	Mar.	1653-1658		Mar.	1787-1809
		1666-1702	Book x.	Bap.	1809-1812
Book iv.	Bap.	1703-1712		Bur.	1809-1812
	Bur.	1702-1712		Mar.	1809-1812
	Mar.	1703-1712	Book xi.	Mar.	1754-1791
Book v.	Bur.	1678-1713	Book xii.	Mar.	1791-1813
Book vi.	Bap.	1716-1733			

A splendid set of Registers, with one small gap, 1712-1716, between Books iv. and vi.; there are Bishop's Transcripts for 1713-1716 (*vide* "Herts Genealogist," vol. 1, p. 31). Book iii. is the Civil "Parish Register's" Book of 1653-1659, used again from 1666-1702 as the regular Register when Book ii. was filled—it supplies some gaps in Book ii. Book v. is a "Burials in Woollen" Affidavit book, its entries are also in Books iii. and iv. From 1754 to 1812 there is a complete written Register of Marriages kept in the old style in Books vii., viii., ix., x., as well as the complete Marriage Register in the Book xi., xii., in the new printed form prescribed by Hardwicke's Act of 1753.

WATTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1560-1737	Book ii.	Bur.	1737-1812
	Bur.	1560-1737		Mar.	1737-1753
	Mar.	1560-1737	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1806
Book ii.	Bap.	1737-1812	Book iv.	Mar.	1807-1812

WELWYN.

Book i.	Bap.	1559-1703	Book iib.	Bap.	1780-1783
	Bur.	1558-1703	Book iii.	Bap.	1780-1812
	Mar.	1559-1701		Bur.	1784-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1704-1779	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1781
	Bur.	1704-1783	Book v.	Mar.	1781-1812
	Mar.	1704-1741			

Book iib. is a book of considerable size, of which the first few pages only were used. In 1784 the entries were copied into the new Book iii., and iib., was discontinued: it was not given in the Return of 1830-3.

WESTMILL.

Book i.	Bap.	1580-1730	Book ii.	Mar.	1750-1753
	Bur.	1565-1736	Book iii.	Bap.	1776-1812
	Mar.	1562-1730		Bur.	1776-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1731-1775	Book iv.	Mar.	1755-1812
	Bur.	1731-1775			

Book i. has title outside "beginning in ye year of Or Lord 1563": the first leaf of "Christenings" has been torn out, a remnant has date 1568: the book was at one time ill-preserved, but has been re-bound. Book ii. contains no Marriages from 1731 to 1750; only three in all, two of 1750, and one of 1753.

WESTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1539-1759	Book ii.	Bur.	1761-1794
	Bur.	1539-1760	Book iii.	Bap.	1795-1812
	Mar.	1539-1753		Bur.	1795-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1761-1794	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1812

Book i. has been carefully copied. There are large gaps, *e.g.*, from 1643 to 1648, and from 1657 to 1667 during which times no Burials or Marriages and few Baptisms are entered.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD.

Book i.	Bap.	1690-1740	Book ii.	Mar.	1742-1754
	Bur.	1690-1743	Book iii.	Bap.	1800-1812
	Mar.	1693-1741		Bur.	1800-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1741-1800	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1781
	Bur.	1744-1800	Book v.	Mar.	1782-1812

Book i. was in poor order and condition.

WIDFORD.

Book i.	Bap.	1562-1644	Book ii.	Mar.	1674-1752
	Bur.	1558-1676	Book iii.	Bap.	1763-1812
	Mar.	1558-1660		Bur.	1763-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1674-1762	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1812
	Bur.	1674-1757			

Book i. is more or less "defective" for the period from 1644 to 1674. Book iv. has Registers later than 1813 bound in with it.

WIGGINGTON.

Book i.	Bap.	1610-1682	Book ii.	Bur.	1678-1742
	Bur.	1610-1682		Mar.	1685-1748
	Mar.	1610-1682	Book iii.	Bap.	1759-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1705-1758		Bur.	1759-1812

These Books are very irregular and defective. Wiggington was a Perpetual Curacy closely connected with Tring, and many "Wiggington entries" are in the Tring books. Book i. contains mainly Baptisms. Book ii. has very few Marriages, one is of 1789 out of order. Book iii. has one Marriage, 1797—all these Books were badly kept. No Marriage Register exists from 1754 to 1818, during which time the entries were made in the Tring books. The Return of 1830-3 is "No Registers anterior to 1813, the entries being found in the Registry of Tring parish," a wholly incorrect statement.

WILLIAN.

Book i.	Bap.	1687-1738	Book ii.	Bur.	1739-1812
	Bur.	1687-1738		Mar.	1739-1751
	Mar.	1687-1738	Book iii.	Mar.	1754-1812
Book ii.	Bap.	1739-1812			

WORMLEY.

Book i.	Bap.	1674-1783	Book ii.	Bap.	1783-1812
	Bur.	1676-1783	Book iii.	Bur.	1783-1812
	Mar.	1685-1753	Book iv.	Mar.	1754-1812

WYDDIAL.

Book i.	Bap.	1666-1812	Book i.	Mar.	1666-1810
	Bur.	1669-1812	Book ii.	Mar.	1756-1805

Book i. was rebound by Rector Thomas Heton in 1732, with two quires of paper added. It contains many parish notes. The Register of Marriages is from 1666 to 1750 in one place. And in another place a Register of the new style, with Banns, was begun in 1755 and continued to 1810.

Book ii. is a paper Book of Banns, with some entries of Marriages from 1756 to 1805. Marriages were entered sometimes in one book, and sometimes in the other. A note occurs "Nov. 16th, 1801; This Book having been inadvertently carry'd away by the exectrs of the late Rector of this Parish was not returned for some time afterwards. The Marriages which occurr'd in the period intervening (1798-1801) between the marriage entered upon this and that upon the opposite page will be found in the Register of Births and Burials," *i.e.*, in Book i.

WYMONDLEY, GREAT.

Book i.	Bap.	1561-1690	Book ii.	Bur.	1710-1812
	Bur.	1561-1690		Mar.	1710-1755
	Mar.	1561-1690	Book iii.	Mar.	1755-1811
Book ii.	Bap.	1710-1812			

This Parish is held with St. Ippolyts, see vol. iii. p. 179. An additional notice may therefore be here inserted that the Vicar of St. Ippolyts was able, about two years ago, to buy back from a private possessor an early and interesting Register of St. Ippolyts, containing Bap. Bur. and Mar. 1625-1710. The recovered Book is in good condition, and has the original parchment cover.

WYMONDLEY, LITTLE.

Book i.	Bap.	1577-1727	Book ii.	Bur.	1750-1812
	Bur.	1628-1629		Mar.	1750-1753
	Mar.	1629-1629	Book iii.	Mar.	1756-1811
Book ii.	Bap.	1750-1812			

In the Return of 1830-3, Book i. was returned "a fragment." It is very defective, containing few Burial entries, and no more than two marriages both of 1629. Book ii. was also returned as "a fragment." There is a large deficiency before 1750.

LAYSTON.

[cf. Vol. iii. p. 180. The Vicar has kindly furnished materials for a correct list of the Books.]

Book i.	Bap.	1563-1658	Book iii.	Mar.	1685-1729
	Bur.	1564-1630	Book iv.	Bap.	1729-1774
	Mar.	1563-1633		Bur.	1729-1800
Book ii.	Bap.	1633-1685		Mar.	1729-1750
	Bur.	1633-1685	Book v.	Bap.	1800-1812
	Mar.	1633-1685		Bur.	1800-1812
Book iii.	Bap.	1685-1729	Book vi.	Mar.	1754-1812
	Bur.	1685-1729	Book vii.	Bap.	1767-1815

Books iii. iv. and v. have title "Buntingford and Layston Register," or "Layston and Buntingford Register." Book vii. was not mentioned in the Return of 1830-3. It is entitled "Register for children," and is stamped with the Excise Stamp, according to the Stamp Act of 1783-1794. The entries are in part duplicate as this Book and Books iv. and v. overlap.

EALING CHURCH.

FURTHER NOTES BY MARK W. BULLEN.

IN the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson M.S. 389b) are some Notes on Ealing Church taken somewhere about 1735, say forty years before the visit of the Rev. William Cole. (See *M. & H. N. & Q. III.* 183.)

The Oxford list includes all that Cole gives, except the mural tablet to Thomas Pearce, and many that he does not mention; these latter I have copied out, omitting only the complimentary poetry.

". . . . A white marble monument bearing the effigies of a Lady in a widdows dress and over her head this following inscription.

Memoriæ Sacrum | At the upper end of this chancel lyeth interred the | Body of Mrs. Jane Winterborne late wife of John—

Winterborne Gent and daughter of Mr. Robert | Hill cittizen and Grocer of London she ex | changed her life the 6th of May 1632."

Here follow Latin verses of the usual kind.

"On a black marble grave stone under the Communion table the rails of which cover some part of the inscription.

Al . . . . . Talbot citizen and | Gro . . . . . of London was | Bur . . . . . in this place the | 20 of November 1661.

On another grave stone adjoyning to and like the former is this inscription.

Hereunder lyeth interred the | Body of Mrs. Jane Winterborne | who deceased the 6th of May 1632 | In childbed of a daughter | named Mary who deceased | the 13th of September eodem anno | and lieth buried with her | Mother | and also the body of Mrs. Judith | Beaumont sister to Mrs. Jane Win- | terburne and wife to Thomas | Beaumont Esqr of the citty of | Bristol who deceased her | life the 16th day of March 1678-9 | Here lyes to sisters deare &c &c.

Over the Altar is a handsom piece of painted glass bearing the Armes of the See of London empaling Sable a Lion Or between 3 Helmets Argent with this Motto—Nisi Dominus.

Near the Altar is a very Ancient Stone Monument under an arch on which the figure of a warriour and a lady at full length but the brass being purloyned I can give no further account of the person.

In the South Ile is a very handsom variegated Marble Monument and armes 3 daggers with the following inscription.

In pious Memory | of dame JANE RAWLINSON | Widdow | "

Here follows a long complimentary inscription in English with the date 1713.

The inscription on the stone over this lady's grave is also given, this I have mentioned in my previous notice as now turned out into the Churchyard.

"In the Middle Ile on a black marble grave stone is this inscription.

Under this stone lyeth | interred the body of | the wife of | James Lucas | Esqr | Obiit vigesimo septimo | die decembris | Anno domini 1706.

On a black grave stone near the door is this inscription.

Here lyeth the | body of Mary | the wife of John | Hayter who | departed this life | January the 17th 1709 | aged 38 years.

In the North Ile is a Monument fixed to the wall bearing the figures of a man his wife and daughter kneeling before a desk with books opened and this inscription.

Here lyeth the body of Edward Vaughan Esqr and also Elizabeth | His wife daughter of Charles Bolding in the County of Chester they | had one daughter named Honor who deceased very yong | Elizabeth died the XIX daie of March 1610 when they had lived | Man and Wife together at Barbican in London XLV yeres | Edward Vaughan died the Xth daie of October 1612.

The Font consists of a large column in the middle of four small pillars of the same marble as the pillars of Salisbury Cathedral and seems very ancient."

The writer of Rawlinson 389b finishes up his list of these quickly vanishing memorials of the vanished with this entry. It has a clear page all to itself and I think that most people will agree that it deserves this distinction.

"Ad fin. Sept., 1728, Eling a noted maiden gentlewoman of 64 years of age was buried here and by her directions in a white satin wrapper faced with cherry colour, white silk stockings with red clocks and white shoes, a laced mobb and cherry colour knot, with a lemmon in her hand a ring on her finger." Can anyone explain the lemon?

METEOROLOGY.

MIDDLESEX.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 62, CAMDEN SQUARE, LONDON, BY G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., SEC.R.MET.SOC.—(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN HOPKINSON.)

June, 1898.—Temperature: min., 40·1° on 1st; max., 77·4° on 18th; range, 37·3°. Rainfall, 1·11 inch on 15 days; max., 0·20 inch on 24th.

July.—Temperature: min., 43·9° on 11th; max., 82·9° on 15th; range, 39·0°. Rainfall, 1·19 inch on 7 days; max., 0·46 inch on 27th.

August.—Temperature: min., 45·9° on 8th; max., 87·9° on 22nd; range, 42·0°. Rainfall, 1·18 inch on 10 days; max., 0·69 inch on 7th.

Summer.—Temperature: min., 40·1° on 1st June; max., 87·9° on 22nd August; range, 47·8°. Rainfall, 3·38 inches on 32 days; max., 0·69 inch on 7th August.

The rainfall during the summer was 3·19 inches below the mean of the 10 years 1880-89, and 3·76 inches below that of the 35 years 1859-93.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE GRANGE, ST. ALBANS, BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

June.—Temperature: mean, 56·9°; daily range, 15·2°; min., 39·4° on 1st; max., 72·5° on 21st; extreme range, 33·1°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 73 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 7·0. Rainfall, 1·76 inch on 15 days; max., 0·45 inch on 27th.

July.—Temperature: mean, 60·6°; daily range, 17·9°; min., 44·0° on 31st; max., 79·1° on 15th; extreme range, 35·1°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m. 72 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·2. Rainfall 1 inch on 8 days; max., 0·28 in. on 1st and 28th.

August.—Temperature: mean, 63·5°; daily range, 18·4°; min., 47·0° on 28th; max., 85·8° on 22nd; extreme range, 41·2°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 75 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·2. Rainfall, 1·19 inches on 15 days; max., 0·37 inch on 7th.

Summer.—Temperature: mean, 60·3°; daily range, 17·2°; min., 39·4° on 1st June; max., 85·8° on 22nd August: extreme range, 46·4°. Relative humidity at 9 a.m., 73 per cent. Cloud (0-10) at 9 a.m., 6·5. Rainfall, 3·95 inches on 38 days; max., 0·45 inch on 27th June.

The summer of 1898 is remarkable for its small rainfall, being about half the average, but it was by no means a record summer in this respect, for only 2·60 inches of rain fell in the summer of 1887. The deficiency for the winter, spring, and summer together was 3·68 inches, but no rain fell between the 30th of August and the 17th of September, by which date the deficiency was about five inches. The temperature was about the average, being exactly the average of the ten years 1887-96 in July, and about as much below it in June as it was above it in August, but the

summer practically lasted until at least the 19th of September, which was the first normal autumnal day. The mean temperature for the first 18 days in September was 62·3. It was in September, also, that the highest temperature of the year was reached, the maximum on the 8th being 89·2°, and so late as the 17th it was 87·4°. The air was a little drier than usual and there was an average amount of cloud.

HERTFORDSHIRE CRICKET IN 1898.

BY DR. J. EARL NORMAN, HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HERTS COUNTY CRICKET CLUB.

"TWELVE matches played—won 0, lost 7, drawn 5." This does not sound very re-assuring, even when compared with the unsatisfactory figures of 1 win, 8 losses and 2 drawn games, which placed Hertfordshire at the bottom of the Minor Counties in 1897. And yet, in spite of the fact that we have not a single victory to record in 1898, as against the solitary success scored against Norfolk in the previous year, I maintain that the results of the past season are, to those who read between the lines, by no means discouraging. I would even go so far as to assert that they are distinctly encouraging—especially if we take it into account that this has been the first year of what is practically a new County Club.

It was hoped that the two Colts' Matches, which were played on the County Ground early in the summer, would bring to light some new talent, more particularly in the bowling line. But in this we were disappointed; and of those who figured in these trial games, only two played at all regularly for the County afterwards, although it should be added that in some of our later matches the County team included a few who were unable to take part in either of the Colts' Matches. Of fair, or even good, batsmen there seemed no lack, but the bowling which the Colts displayed was of a very mediocre description; and, until our bowling improves to an appreciable extent, Hertfordshire cannot hope to attain a very high position amongst the cricketing counties. Of what use is a strong batting side, capable of its 250

or 300 runs, if it cannot dispose of its opponents for smaller totals? It simply means, at the most, a series of drawn games. Fresh bowling, more consistent and yet more varied, must be unearthed—or imported. And surely the county of John Hughes and Tom Pearce, of Titchmarsh and the Westells, ought not to need the importation of a bowler! Certainly the bowling averages for 1898, taken as a whole, are a step in advance of those for 1897; but with the bowler who has borne the brunt of the work—White—showing no better figures than 25 runs per wicket, the deadliness of our attack is hardly a thing of dread.

It is the fashion now-a-days to decry amateur bowling, in spite of the results furnished year after year by the 'Varsities, and clubs are taught more and more to entrust their attack to professionals. But I am a firm believer in amateur talent, and I would urge upon those in authority the paramount duty of encouraging it by every means in their power. What I should like more than anything else to find in Hertfordshire is a couple of really good amateur bowlers.

Another element of weakness in our XI. is the absence of a wicket-keep who can play for us regularly. We have at least two excellent stumpers in the county; but it often happens that neither of them is available, and then we have hardly anyone to fall back upon.

But if we turn to our batsmen, have we not, with such recruits in our ranks as G. O. Smith, R. H. de Montmorency, T. H. K. Dashwood, and Capt. G. O. Bigge—to say nothing of veterans like C. Pigg and E. H. Wales—the nucleus of a strong amateur batting team?

Bad workmen complain of their tools, and cricketers are apt to attribute their want of success to bad luck instead of bad play. It cannot be denied, however, that Hertfordshire has of late experienced more than its share of bad luck. In the return Cambridgeshire match, our opponents had lost 7 wickets in the follow-on and wanted over 50 runs to put us in a second time, and a single-innings victory seemed within our actual grasp, when a heavy thunderstorm broke over Fenner's and rendered further play impossible. Illness kept two of our side out of the field the second day of the Staffordshire match at Watford, so that we had to bat in each innings with but 9 men, and a probable draw

became a defeat. And again, in the first Northamptonshire match, a sudden illness deprived us of the services and captaincy of the Rev. F. W. Poland, and a substitute could not be found for him until late in the second day.

But the real secret of our want of success becomes apparent when we look down the list and see that no less than 39 men have taken part in our County Matches this season. If this could be taken to imply that between 30 and 40 men are worth their places in any representative team that Hertfordshire can put into the field, the figures would be highly gratifying, as showing what strength we have in reserve. But, unfortunately, the true meaning is rather that we cannot depend upon the same players with any degree of certainty. A team that is playing together match after match gains confidence in its individual and combined efforts; and when we read that Yorkshire has virtually relied upon a dozen men all through the past season, while only 16 have appeared at all for Surrey, we are driven to the conclusion that (caeteris paribus) the strongest Counties are those which have almost always the same Eleven at command.

I cannot close this short chapter on Hertfordshire Cricket without a reference to the sad death of one of Hertfordshire's best known cricketers. To many who may perhaps read these stray notes, it will come as a painful surprise to learn that Tom Pearce has passed away. After an illness lasting over a year, he died on the 20th August, at the comparatively early age of 51. Others, better qualified than one who had known him for only three years, have elsewhere chronicled his doings with bat and ball and have praised his many sterling qualities. But sound cricketer and keen sportsman as he will always be remembered, Pearce was above all things else a true gentleman, and his influence over all with whom he came into contact was ever for good.

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THE HEARSE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

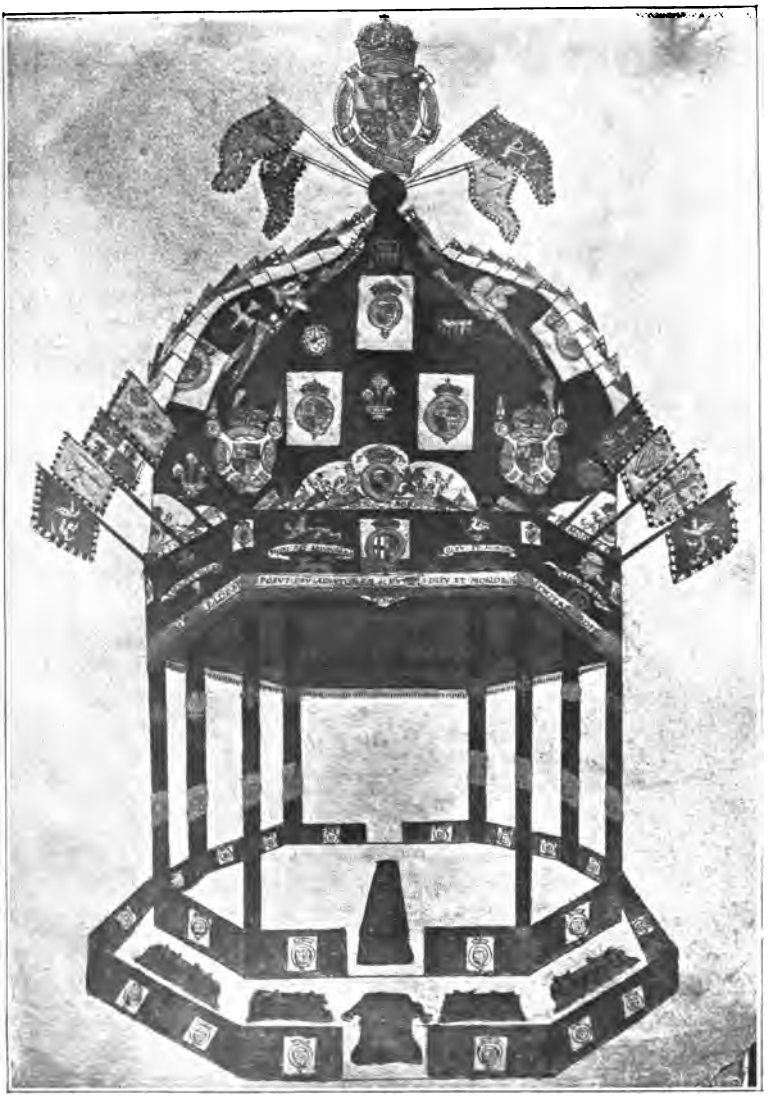
BY VISCOUNT DILLON, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THE illustration opposite is, it is hoped, sufficiently curious to merit a place in a magazine which devotes some of its space to London; for, so far as can be ascertained there has been no representation yet published of the hearse of Queen Elizabeth which was erected at her funeral on the 28th of April, 1603. Nor are descriptions of it any more familiar. Camden ends his Annals of the reign with her death. Miss Strickland gives no account of it in her "Lives of the Queens of England," and even in that voluminous repository of the virgin queen's acts and doings, "Nichol's Progresses"—although a large proportion of the somewhat feeble poetry written on the occasion of her death, and the order of the funeral are given—we have no notice of the hearse.

A word or two on the subject of hearses in general may be of interest to some who do not care to wade through heraldic, and other works in which the subject is treated fully. There are few words of our every-day life, or rather death, which have so much altered in meaning within the last four or five hundred years as hearse. Originally it was intended as its name implies (herisson, a hedgehog) to form a stand over the coffin, and was furnished with spikes on which to fix the wax tapers and lights so often referred to in the wills of our ancestors. We have a good illustration of such an erection in the funeral roll of Abbot Islip of 1532, published in the "Vetusta Monumenta." This kind of hearse was to a certain degree temporary, but in the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in Warwick Church, 1439, we have an existing example of metal framework over the effigy.

Later on we find the hearse as a temporary structure of wood covered with cloth and adorned with escutcheons* and flags of different kinds, displaying the arms, badges, &c., of the deceased

* "In place of scutcheons that should deck thy hearse." Ben Jonson's epigram on Dr. John Roe.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HEARSE.

and his kin. This class of hearse was a costly and important item in funeral arrangements; its only surviving representative is the hatchment, which in its turn is becoming rarer day by day. Lying in state is the lot of few nowadays, but when the hearse was an institution, the raised coffin beneath it with the offerings of palls by the rich, and the giving of "blacks" to the friends, and doles to the poor, afforded an occasion for an exhibition of pride combined with charity, whilst the heraldic display prevented that anonymity which marks all but the most important funerals in these times.

Of the later kind of hearse, that of Queen Elizabeth is a fine example, and the illustration is taken from an heraldic MS. formerly belonging to Sir William Gregory, sometime Speaker, who died 1696, and now in the possession of Mr. Wood Acton, of Acton Scott, Salop, by whose kind permission the drawing has been reproduced. Mr. Everard Green, V.P.S.A., Rouge Dragon, considers the MS. to be the work of a former Rouge Dragon, William Smith, of 1597-1618.

It will be seen that the royal hearse in form somewhat resembles a modern bandstand and in this example we, of course, have the most dignified of this class of erections. For an esquier, the body was placed in an enclosure of timber, covered with cloth, about 2 to 3 feet high, and having an entrance at each end. On the sides, both within and without, were placed escutcheons of arms. The hearse for a knight consisted of a double enclosure similarly fitted, and the coffin rested on the bier in the centre beneath a pall, on which were placed the helm and crest, the surcoat, the targe, and the sword. At the head of the bier was fixed the pennon, a flag with a rounded point, being 2½ or 3 feet long and bearing the knight's coat of arms. At the foot was fixed the standard, a similar but larger flag, 4 yards long, with the end split, and bearing on it a cross of St. George in the chief, and the crest of the deceased twice repeated and separated by diagonal bands, showing his motto.

For those of baron's rank, besides the double enclosure, there was a kind of square canopy supported by four posts springing from the inner enclosure, and escutcheons and crests displayed on the hanging valence and on the posts, as well as the full coat of arms on the ceiling. The earl's hearse was more important,

having a pyramidal structure above the valence, and on this were escutcheons and small pointed flags or penoncels. Within the double enclosures were seats for the mourners.

The Queen's hearse it will be seen is still more magnificent, the upper structure being supported by 8 posts, and the general shape being octagonal. Sandford has given the hearse of James I. and of Prince Henry, and it will be seen on comparing these examples how the wooden structure gradually developed into an architectural affair of great magnificence. In some tombs we see how the idea of the hearse has influenced the designer and what was originally but a temporary erection for the occasion of the funeral has become the lasting memorial of the deceased.

What is now-a-days the hearse, was in the old times called the chariot, and one of the latest hearses of the old kind was that of Monk in 1670. It was designed by Wren, but was in all respects very similar to that of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who died in 1588. Of the funeral processsion of Elizabeth we have a very striking representation in the drawing by Camden, and since engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta."

Considering the small scale of the drawing, a few notes on the flags, coats of arms, &c., may be of use. Taking the front compartment of the dome, first we have above all the gilt portcullis and chains. Below this is a white square on which are the royal arms encircled with the garter and surmounted by a crown. On the dexter side of this is a gold Tudor rose and on the sinister is a cloud from which descend rays. This was a badge of Edward III.; Henry VIII. on one occasion had 40 of these badges of gold and silver with the Saxon letter E in the midst, provided for several of his garments.* Below these again we have, reckoning from dexter to sinister, two more white squares like the other already mentioned and with a large *fleur de lis* of gold between them. Then next below are on each side shields of the royal arms encircled by the garter and surmounted by a crown, but with arms springing from the upper part of each shield bearing in circles the letters E and R and surmounted by obelisks. Immediately above the valence is again the royal arms with the gold lion and red dragon as supporters, the letters E and R, and on each side beyond the supporters, crowned falcons with

* Ashmole.

sceptres and small triangular penons in front of them along the top of the valence. Below the royal arms is SEMPER EADEM.

On the valence in the centre is a shield encircled and surmounted as before, but showing the Cross of St. George, impaling the Royal Arms. On the dexter side of these arms are a lion passant guardant, or, above the scroll, on which is POSUI DEŪ ADIUTORĒ ME[UM], and below it a silver greyhound passant. On the sinister side are the crest of Anne Boleyn, above a scroll bearing DIEU ET MON DROIT, with a dragon passant gules below it. On the lower margin of the valence and just above the gold fringe run the mottos POSUI DEŪ ADIUTOREM MEŪ and DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Next taking the dexter compartment of the dome, above is a badge that cannot be distinguished; below this is a large cross fitcheé, and below again the Royal Arms on a square, above a large *fleur de lis*, or, which again has below it a similar arrangement to that in the centre compartment. On the valence is a cross fitcheé, or, with SEMPER EADEM on a scroll below it and an undistinguishable badge still lower.

The sinister compartment of the dome is similarly arranged, but for the cross fitcheé and the *fleur de lis* are substituted a stock and a rose.

THE HARROW HEARTH TAX.

BY GEO. GRAZEBROOK, F.S.A.

IN previous papers I have given lists of the inhabitants of Harrow in 1523 and 1642 (vol. ii. p. 109 and vol. iii. p. 136). I now propose to print the names of the householders of that place in 1675 from the records of the Hearth Tax then levied.

Harrison when writing his "Description of the Iland of Britaine" about 1570, speaks of the marvellous growth of wealth and how articles of comfort and luxury, but lately confined to the higher classes, had now extended "even unto the inferiour artificers;" and he continues, "there are old men yet dwelling in the village where I remaine which have noted three things to be marvellouslie

altred in England within their sound remembrance: . . . One is the multitude of chimnies latelie erected, whereas in their yoong daies there were not above two or three, if so manie, in most uplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses and manour places of their lords alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great personages) but ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall where he dined and dressed his meat."

A reredosse was a moveable grate like a box, and if my readers will refer to pamphlet No. 72 of the Percy Society which is entitled "The Cytezen and Uplondyshman" they will see that that word "uplandish" means the pure country with or without hills.

We thus see how chimneys came to be regarded as conspicuous proofs of prosperity and comparative wealth, and so a suitable object for the taxation necessary to provide funds for the expenses of government. The first Hearth or Chimney Tax was passed by Parliament in 1661, and provided that "from and after the 25th March, 1662, every dwelling and other house . . . . . the annual payment for every hearth and stove within every such house . . . . should be the sum of two shillings by the yeare, at the Feasts of St. Michael Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, in equal portions: the first payment to be on the feast day of St. Michael, Archangel in the yeare of our Lord 1662."

This tax continued to be levied at intervals until 1688 when it was abolished.

It will be noticed that when an occupier is charged in two places the items are marked "Eidem" and afterwards only "E"; if an excess over previous assessments "over" is added for the guidance of collectors.

The spellings of surnames at this time were strangely varied, in one or two cases I have been able to add, in brackets, another spelling by collating with the collector's books of previous years. In 1670 "harrow Schoole" is described as "ye ffrese Skole" and no doubt the names of inhabitants have been similarly treated. Widow appears as "Wdd" or "Wd": I think "left" must mean "left and gone." The large totals given both in Harrow Weald and Sudbury are worth notice—many houses in

these two districts must have been afterwards destroyed. The return preserved at the Public Record Office (Lay Subsides $\frac{143}{370}$) is as follows:—

"A true view of all the fire hearths and stoves within the County of Middlesex taken by Roger Higgs, Esq., Receiver General for the said duty for one yeare ended at our Lady, 1674, and presented to his Majesty's justices at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held for the said County, 12th April, 1675.

Harrow Towne.—Fran. Garrard, 25; Thom. Shippy, 2; Rob. Jackson, 2; John Burgesse, 3; John Sheppard, 5; John Sexon, 2; Wdd. Robinson, 1; Mr. Horne, 6; Harrow Schoole, 4; Wm. Winchester, 5; Mr. Page, 5; John Ausiter, 2; Sim. Wood, 1; John Milgate, 5; Wd. Johnson, 2; Eidem, 2; Adam Hooper, 1; Wm. Hide, 5; Benj. Lawrance, 5; Nath. Page, 3; Wm. Haire, 2; John White, 1; Mr. Smith, 6; Edw. Cooker, 4; Fran. Adams, 2; John Harrish, 5; Rob. Redman, 2; Nath. Newman, 1; Edw. Haward, 1; Wdd. Wiggington, 4; Edw. Clewton, 2; Wm. Platt, 2; hen. feild, 1; Wdd. Marsh, 2; Wm. Sanders, 3; John Davis, 1; Danll. Waldow, 10; Wm. Bradshaw, 2; Wd. Margrette, 3; Sim. Chapman, 2; Nich. Blunt, 3; Thom. Pond, 1; Danll. Boockmaster, 2: Jos. Wilcox, 5; John Streete, 2; Thom. Elkine, 2; Wm. Ducke, 2; Wm. Fenn, 10; Wd. Woorley, 6; Nath. Ward, 1; Thom. Jackson, 1; John Wilde, 2; Hen. Bugbard, 3; Jerr. Trafford, 2; Mr. Pitts, 16; Rob. Choppen, 1; total, 201.

Girnell [Grenell in 1670].—John Child, 2; Henr. Finch, 6; James Ward, 6; Mr. Greenhill, 6; John Atkins, 2; total, 22.

Roxell, Roxeth [Rocse in 1679].—Ric Snape, 6; John Maynard, 4; E. John Maynard, 3; Edw. Arster ["Asiter" in 1670], 3; John Robinson, 2; Thom. Pond, 2; Thom. Smith, 7; Wm. Grimsell, 1; Wm. Bugbeard, 1; John Maddox, 1; Mr. Page, 3; Nath. Fisher, 2; John Harris, 2; Rich. Redman, 1; John Kidney, 1; John Juch [Inch?] 1; John Cunball, 1; Ed. Tillard, 1; Wm. Greenhill, 7; Mr. Ebberne, 4; Wd. Kentish, 3; Wm. Hill, 1; Mary Cobb, 2; John Greenhill, 5; Hen. Keeve, 2; Edw. Osmond, 2; Mr. Tayler, 2; Rich. Harris, 1; E. John Osmond, over, 3; Wdd. Osmond, 4; John Osmond, 5; Andr. Kidney, 1; John Gibbs, 1; Rob. Bird, 1; Wm. Hill, 1; Hen. Barnard, 3; E. Hen. Martin, over, 6; Fran. Martin, 3; John Cannon, 8; An. [Anthony] Hide, 1; total, 130.

Harrow Weald.—Hen. Joyie, 9; Wm. Barber, 2; Jerr. Jugger, 2; Rich. Tayler, 2; Saml. Jackett, 1; Constant James, 2; John Barbur, 1; Wm. Edline, 1; John Edline, 1; Wm. Tillyard, 1; Danl. Weedon, 1; Wm. James, 1; John Edwards, 2; Edw. Daughty, 2; James Barber, 1; Rich. Streete, 2; John Searle, 5; John Breedon, 3; John Ducke, 4; John Greataker [Grethorike in 1670], 2; Gyles Grone, 1; John Platt, 1; An. [Anthony] Russell, 1; Rich. Kinge, 2; Thom. Smith, 3; Thom. Sheppy, 1; Thom. Vemtham, 3; Thom. Winch, 1; Math. Higgs, 3; Danll. Dancer, 6; Thom. Finch, 6; Wm. Page, 5; Thom. Greenhill, 3; Rob. Frayle, 2; Hen. Bugbard, 1; John

Pond, 1; John Jackett, 1; Edw. Waldow, 10; Thom. Streete, 3; Rob. Cooper, 2; John Freme, 2; Steph. Russell, 2; Rich. Streete, 2; Giles Grumm, senr., 3; John Rogers, 1; John Barnard, 1; Wm. Warren, 5; Wm. Field, 1; John Fells, 2; John Edline, 3; Wm. Platt, 4; Samll. Weedon, 4; Wdd. Burd, 2; Wd. Ward, 1; Nath. Nicholls, 2; John Barton, 2; Wm. Trulove, 2; Jerr. Frayle, 3; John Browne, 1; Wm. James, 2; Geo. Barnard, 1; John Vincent, 2; James Garraway, 2; Thom. Rance, 2; E. Richard Platt, over, 3; Rich. Wilde, 5; Mary Weedon, 1; E. Rich. Platt, over, 3; Wdd. Rogers, 2; Wm. Newman, 1; Hen. Low & Wd. Crane, 2; Jos. Tillyard, 1; John Tillyard, 4; Marth Barridger, 3; Wd. Ventham [a Nathaniell Ventham occurs 1670] 2; Wd. Marsh, 1; John Kinge, 3; Hen. Finch [a new house and nothing done this year, 1670] 5; Samll. Turner & Dancer, 5; John Andrews, 8; Wm. Madox, 4; Wdd. Aylworth, 3; Wm. Maddox, 1; Rand. White, 7; Marg. Smith [Ssmith], 2; John Kenton, 2; Rich. Aylworth, 1; John Davis, 1; John Osborne, 1; Rich. Edline, 3; Mr. Brooks, 7; Thom. Carter, 3; Nic. Barringer, 1; Rob. Dancer, 1; Fran. Morgan, 1; Wm. Bodamead, 2; Ra. Feild, 2; Tho. Edline, senior, 2; Rich. Edline, 2; total, 250.

Kenton Preston & Uxendon.—Mr. Page, 10; Wm. Bird, 2; Wm. Streete, 3; Wd. Fells, 2; Thom. Streete, 4; Wm. Page, 2; Thom. Ayres, 1; Night Maddox, 1; Nath. Walter, 6; Arth. Gouldsmith, 1; Hestr. Page, "Ileft," 4; Abr. Hill, 2; Wm. Streete, 5; E. Wd. Streete, over, 3; hen. Collins, 1; Edw. Wondridge, 1; hen. Gray, 5; John Walter, 8; hen. Rogers, 5; Rich. Showsmith, 1; Waltr. Bunker, 2; Phill. Westmore, 3; total, 72.

Weamley.—Roger. Page, 10; Nath. Newman, 4; John Read, 2; Math. Marnham, 4; Eliz. Page, 6; Sam. Bugbeard, 1; Eliz. Newman, 3; Rob. Cannon, 3; John Newman, 4; Hen. Snowdowne, 7; Rich. Streete, 6; Rich. Kinge, 2; James Lane, 3; Sim. Gouldsmith, 2; Wm. Page, 1; Wd. Saxton, 1; Phill. Westmore, 1; Thom. Parker, 2; total, 62.

Sudbury Greene.—E. Sir Gilb. Pim, 17; Mr. Thorpe, 8; Maddam Wigmore, 11; Mr. John Laney, 9; Mr. Claxton, 23; Samll. Britridge, 7; Hen. Smith, 4; John Balshly, 2; hen. Nicholls, 4; Edw. Davis, 2; Edw. Baytes, 3; Edw. Finch, 3; Wm. Bird, 2; Rich. Blese, 2; Wd. Page, 1; Thom. Ssmith, 1; E. James Rushworth, over, 3; John Swann, 2; E. Wm. Thom Late [sic] 3; Hen. Larkin, 2; John Newman, 2; Thom. Wetherly, 1; hen. Cuffney, 4; Rich. Ledgingham, 4; John Marnham, 1; Wd. Smith, 2; Edw. White, Senr., 1; Edw. White, 1; [both these are Edmond in 1670]; John Sanckey, 2; Empty Mr. Claxton, over, 2; Wm. Armstronge, 2; Rich. White, 2; Edo. Kinge, 3; Rich. Taylor, 1; Wm. Kinge, 6; Rob. Flower, 2; total, 145.

Averton [now Alperton].—Rogr. Wright, 1; Andr. Wright, 4; Rol. Daniell, 1; John Weedon, 2; Thom. Page, 5; Edw. Marnham, 5; Wm. Page, 3; John Hopkins, 1; E. Andr. Wright, over, 1; Danll. Marsh, 2; Thom. Lightfoote, 1; John Gouldsmith, 1; Rob. Westbrooke, 2; Timo. [Timothy] Ledgingham, 1; total, 30."

A RUN WITH THE "HERTFORDSHIRE" IN 1819.

COMMUNICATED BY LEWIS EVANS, F.S.A.

The following accounts of a celebrated run with these hounds may be interesting to many readers. The first is an extract from the *County Chronicle*, of April 13th, 1819, and the second is a poetical description of the same run, by an unknown author.

The Hertfordshire Fox Hounds, which have this season attained great celebrity in the sporting world, met for the last time on Monday, the 5th instant, at the Bear Inn, Stanstead, and after unsuccessfully drawing Houghty Springs, they fortunately found a fox at Broom Wood. He was first viewed by F. Vandermeulen, Esq., and after breaking cover went away in the most gallant style over the open country to the Manuden Springs, and from thence to the covers at Pinchpools. He then headed to the right and skirted Battles Wood and Berden Park, in the county of Hertford, through Northey to Quendon and Ugley Woods, Ox Grove, Assey and Darell Woods, and after passing a great extent of country in the county of Essex, he was killed at Stanstead Hall, after an hour and forty minutes' hard running. It would be impossible to describe circumstantially the events of this glorious day, but we cannot avoid mentioning the daring spirit evinced by some of the sportsman, amongst whom we must particularise Dr. Bevan, on a beautiful blood grey mare, as well as Messrs. Baynes, Elliott, Lightenhouse, Edwards, Dunn, Porter, Wisbey, Special, Patmore, Clark, &c., &c., and must note the desperate leaps taken by C. Brand, Esq., and Captain Tweed, the latter of whom received a tremendous fall, but was instantly conveyed to a neighbouring cottage and bled by Dr. Bevan, and we are happy to hear he is perfectly recovered. There was an unusual number of horses in the field, though few were so fortunate as to be in at the death, and amongst those we must enumerate Sampson Hanbury, John Taylor, T. Leader, Joseph Fairman. John Archer, John Jennings, Charles Blackburn, and G. Wilford, Esquires, whose fame will be recorded in the annals of Fox-hunting.

Another account of the "Glorious Day" which ended the season with the Hertfordshire Fox Hounds.

The Hertfordshire Fox Hounds this season have gained
Celebrity more than ere Meynell obtained;
At Broom Wood a fox, by good fortune, they found,
Having drawn, without finding, the coverts all round.
Mister F. V.nd.rm.ul.n first viewed him away,
And made himself happy the rest of the day;
To Pinchpools he went in the most gallant style,
From the place whence he started, about half a mile;

He now headed back to the right very slow,
Up to Battles and Berden he next did—not go;
He then of the county of Hertford took leave,
Where he dodg'd up and down, not a mile, we believe,
From thence into Essex, through Northey to Quendon,
At Assey 'twas clear beyond doubt, he was then done,
From Oxgrove to Ugley, from Ugley to Oxgrove,
Bright Glory thro' ev'ry Mews this poor fox drove,
Till at Stanstead Hall ended this "glorious run,"
Just a mile and a quarter from whence it begun.
To describe th' events of this "glorious day,"
We here make an attempt in a very small way.
We place it with pride on the very first rank,
And say nothing at all about many drawn blank,
For, alas! Dr. B.v.n, all on a grey mare,
Hath so frightened the foxes that a fox is now rare.
To describe circumstantially all that occurr'd,
The *Chronicle* postscript a little demurr'd;
But we who ne'er like at a fence to dismount,
Must "swish at our rasper" and give an account.
Like a man Mr. Sp.c..l rode bravely and fair,
Of his neck not forgetting to take special care.
Tho' the Doctor stuck by him all on his grey mare.
Great S..p.on, who rode twenty stone, perhaps more,
Was eclips'd by Great T.yl.r of thirty stone four;
There were other great sportsmen, too, in at the death,
Whom fame would report, but she's quite out of breath;
So must leave to the *Chronicle* Postscript to tell
How twenty and thirty stone jockied so well.
Oft the manager checkt Doctor B.v.n so sapient,
Who cares not for falls, so he falls on a patient;
And when by hard riding his efforts succeed,
He ties up his mare, and lets blood Captain Tw..d.
Mister L..d.r, whose nag went surprisingly fast,
Was astonish'd to find himself leader and last;
Not guessing when hounds run so long and so round,
At the death none but thirty stone men can be found;
For they know when hounds run a circular burst
To stand still is the only sure way to be first.
The pleasure we reaped on this "glorious day,"
May the next season bring in the very same way;
May we have V.nd.rm.ul.n at once to declare
What game 'tis we follow, a fox or a hare!
For we can't but suspect the said game that was found
At Broom Wood was a hare! by her running so round.
May Br..d, too, appear, J.nn..gs, P.tm..e and Cl..k,
Heavy Lightenh...e sometimes to dash at a lark,
B.yn.s, Edw..ds, and W.lf..d, and Bl..kb..n and W.sb.y,
Who seeing Tw..d's blood, turn'd as pale as poor Thisbe.
All sportsmen so courteous each kept in his place,
And none but J. Fairm.n rode foul in the chase.

May we also have D.nn, to collect the subscription,
The Doctor, likewise, to subscribe—his prescription,
And should a poor vixen in cub run to ground,
May we always have friends with the cap to go round ;
Nor dig her amidst groans, and hisses, and frowns,
For the sake of the cap fill'd with paltry half-crowns.
May we often have P.rt.r to guarantee sport,
With the marvellous I——h to make a report ;
May Ell..t and Arch.r come with his long bow,
That the truth, and the whole truth, and more we may know;
And should you have patience to hear all his story,
You'll learn that each sportsman was "cover'd with glory."

VANISHING LANDMARKS.

(Continued from page 143).

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Holborn and High Holborn.—The broad and once handsome street is losing gradually its pristine distinctive features. The "Old Bell" Tavern is demolished: the tenants have vacated Furnival's Inn; the "Black Swan" (Anderson's) Distillery is in the market for sale; and now the "Wreckers" ply their trade upon "Ridler's" Hotel, which in the days of its chiefest fame as a coaching-house was known as the "Bell and Crown," and had retained its aspect of old-fashioned comfort.

The residential portion of the Distillery consists of two large spacious houses, solidly constructed; their lofty rooms are fitted with carved mantel-pieces of stone or marble, the stone staircases have wrought-iron balustrades with carved hand-rails, the rear circular bay of one of the two houses is built of Portland stone. A portion of the premises in the rear, which extend for a considerable length southwards, and have a frontage in Fetter-lane, are being reconstructed for purposes of their London trade by a firm of whiskey merchants. More than one hundred years ago the distillery (named after a former inn there) belonged to Langdale; he and his son lived in the two houses which were attacked by the Gordon "No Popery" rioters on 7th June, 1780. The ostensible cause of their outrage was that the Langdales were no friends to the Protestant cause, but inasmuch as the mob had by that time included many of the prisoners set free from Newgate and most of the rascality of the town, the real object of their attack was apparent enough. A graphic description of the scene is given by Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge," yet, strange to say, the sacking and burning of the "Black Swan" distillery plays no great part in the contemporary accounts as we read them in the papers and journals of the day. Barnard's Inn—at the rear of which are the Mercers Company's new school buildings—fortunately escaped from the fire at Langdale's.

Crossing the road we come to Leather Lane, at the corner of which stand two quaint old houses, with three shallow bays, which houses are, it appears, about to make room for an extension of premises by the Prudential Assurance Company, who, it is stated, bought for 37,500*l.* in last April, the adjoining Ridler's Hotel. Then next west stands the long front of Furnival's Inn, built about eighty years ago, on the site of the block erected in Charles I's reign upon the ruins of the inn, which is described by Stow and Howes. The hall, however, surviving the intermediate change, was suffered to remain until the general re-building in this century: its site was then taken for "Woods's" Hotel, which in its turn has lately given place, as has been already stated in these columns, to an extension of the Prudential Insurance Company's premises. At No. 15 in Furnival's Inn, in the top floor, Dickens lived for a while after his marriage; he was then a reporter for the "Morning Chronicle," and there wrote his "Sketches by Boz," for (I believe) the "Monthly Magazine," and the "Evening Chronicle," of which latter the editor was George Hogarth, whose daughter Katherine he married. At Furnival's Inn he wrote the former half of his "Pickwick Papers"; and was there visited by Thackeray, who sought to become their illustrator. Dickens went to live in the Inn (at No. 112) in 1835: he was then earning a salary of seven guineas a week. He quitted this place of residence for a house, No. 48, Great Doughty Street, in 1837.

The Inn, which about ten years ago, gave a new name to Castle Street, opposite, is called, as Sir George Buc tells us, after Sir William, Lord Furnivall, who there owned two messuages and thirteen shops. His eldest daughter and co-heir became wife of John (Talbot) Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendant, the fifth Earl, sold the property in Holborn—according to one account—"to the use of the Society of Lincoln's Inn," in the first year of Edward VI. So it became an Inn of Chancery, and could boast that it had Sir Thomas More as "Reader by the space of three years and more." On the other hand, according to Herbert's work upon the Inns of Court and Chancery, it is cited as being a law seminary in the steward's account-book of *circa* of 9 Henry IV. The arms of the Inn are argent a bend between six martlets gules (Furnivall of Hertfordshire, *temp.* Henry III.) within a bordure of the second. The Inn subsequently passed to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, who sold it to the Prudential Assurance Company a few years ago. I must defer to another opportunity a notice of an important change about to be made on the street's south side, between Staple Inn and Chancery Lane.

A FOREIGNER'S IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON AND HERTFORDSHIRE IN 1748.

PART II.

BY A. E. GIBBS, F.L.S.

(Continued from page 142).

AN account of some of Pehr Kalm's experiences in London, was given in the first part of this paper. I now propose to deal briefly with his visit to Hertfordshire. In the Spring of 1748 he spent a few weeks at Woodford in Essex, leaving that place on the 25th of March to undertake a journey to Little Gaddesden at the request of Baron Bjelke. His object in visiting that village was to interview Mr. Ellis, a resident there, who had a great reputation for his knowledge of rural economy, being the author of several works on that subject. Kalm's description of his journey is interesting, if only for some of the curious statements which he makes with regard to the places through which he passed. What he has to say about St. Albans, for instance, is strangely inaccurate. He reached that town by way of Waltham Cross and Cheshunt, and as may be expected, was much struck by the Abbey Church, which he thinks "looks as if it must be very old," and he passes on to speak of the Great Gate of the Monastery, which he says "was built by thē Romans during their occupation of the country." Equally erroneous is his statement that "in the town there are four churches, but one of them is used as a Market Place." The allusion, of course, is to the Clock Tower, around the foot of which an open-air market was then carried on as it is at the present day. In his ride across Hertfordshire he missed the farm fences of stone and wood with which he has been familiar in Sweden, observing that their places were taken by living hedges, whose verdant beauty, together with the numerous parks and mansions, so impressed him, that he tells us the whole country everywhere resembled a garden, where neither nature nor art and diligence had been spared to contribute to its adornment.

Having arrived at Little Gaddesden, Kalm proceeded to call upon Mr. Ellis, but that gentleman not being at home, he, with his travelling companion, took a walk through the fields, some of

which he noticed as being carefully tilled, while others were moss-grown and neglected. Meeting an old farmer, he enquired who cultivated the different enclosures, and was surprised to learn that the weedy and neglected fields belonged to Mr. Ellis, the famous authority on agricultural matters, whose fame had reached as far as Sweden. Kalm evidently came to the conclusion that Ellis was a charletan, who did not even make use of the farming implements he invented and sold at high prices. The neighhours declared that the ploughs he worked with were in no respect different from those which had been in the locality from time immemorial, and that he occupied himself writing books or inventing implements and manures to sell to other people.

We learn that the rate of wages then paid in Hertfordshire was eightpence to a shilling per day of twelve hours. Farmers did not keep many servants; a manservant and a girl were considered enough, and frequently they managed without the former. Kalm was assured that in all Little Gaddesden there were not twelve menservants who served for annual wages. Day labourers were frequently employed, and the farmer's own family worked in the fields. The parish could not boast of more than twenty cows, a farmer seldom possessing a greater number than three or four.

At Little Gaddesden Kalm lived at the village inn, and he comments on the fact that the men very often came in to pass some hours over "pint beers" and kill the time drinking and talking. Even on Sundays they did this. While English people esteemed it a sin and a scandal to dance, play cards, or play on an instrument on the Sabbath, they would sit and drink themselves drunk, visit and pass the day with "dissolute scum," which Kalm thinks to be hardly consistent.

Some interesting notes are devoted to the dress and habits of Hertfordshire women. When they were going out to pay their compliments to each other, they commonly wore a red cloak, and pattens to keep their shoes clean. All went laced, and used for every day a sort of *Manteau* made commonly of brown Camlet. "It is not unusual," he says, "to see a farmer's or other small personage's wife clad on Sundays like a lady of 'quality' at other places in the world, and her every day attire in proportion." The hats which they made themselves from wheat-straw he pronounces

to be "pretty enough." Their duties, which consisted of little else but preparing food, were very well done "though roast beef and pudding form nearly all an Englishman's eatables." On the whole Kalm was very much pleased with the society of the English ladies, for he describes them as very handsome and lively in society. In pleasant conversation, agreeable *repartee*, polite sallies, in a word in all that the public calls politesse and savoir he declared them to be never wanting.

This interesting eighteenth century diary contains much of general as well as local interest, for the Swedish visitor made copious notes with regard to most things that came under his notice. We may learn from it a great deal about English country life a century and a half ago.

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 119*).*

Berkhampstead St. Peter.—Inquisition taken there on 1 April, 10 Charles I. [1634]. The Jury presented that Mr. Henry Clarke, late of St. John's Street, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, by his will dated . . . . bequeathed all his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Giles, in the county of Middlesex, to his cousin Agnes King, widow, and to Henry Welsted, his servant, and Catherine his wife, and to the heirs of said Agnes and Catherine for ever, upon condition that they should pay yearly, out of the profits of the premises, the sum of 10*l.* to five poor householders of the parish of Berkhampstead St. Peter, where the said Henry Clark was born; and that the said 10*l.* had been hitherto constantly paid by the said Henry Welsted. The Jury also presented that Mr. Edmund Young, late of London, deceased, did by his will, dated 1622, give to the poor of Berkhampstead 50*l.*, and that the said sum remained in the hands of Mr. Thomas Newman, rector of the church of Berkhampstead; and that the then King, when he was Prince of Wales, gave to the said poor 100*l.*, whereof 50*l.* remained in the hands of the Bailiff and Burgesses of the Corporation, and the other 50*l.* in the hands of Edmund Rice, and that the said Edmund and the said Thomas Newman, were jointly bound for the same, and that the said Newman should be charged with the same if the said Rice "should not prove a just debtor."

The Jury further presented that the King, since he came to the throne, gave to the said poor of the parish of Berkhampstead 100*l.* which remained in the hands of said Mr. Newman, Mr. Edward Killett, Mr. William Pitkin, and Mr. Steven Besent, inhabitants of Berkhampstead. They further presented that the said Edmund Young also, by his will, bequeathed 50*l.* to the poor of Northchurch, 10*l.* whereof remained in the hands of Mr. Hopkins, rector of Northchurch, and 20*l.*, being part of said 50*l.* remained in the hands of William Willett, one of the Jury, who had given security by bond for the payment of the same, and the 20*l.* residue remained in the hands of James Daveny, of Northchurch. The said Jury further presented that Mr. William Halsey, of Chesham, Bucks, gave 15*l.* for the benefit of the poor of Berkhampstead to the intent that six poor people there might each have a penny-worth of bread weekly for ever, and that the said 15*l.* remained in the hands of said Mr. Newman.

It was ordered by Sir John Luke, Henry Guy, John Hopkins, William Lake, and Humphrey Rogers, that the sum of 10*l.* to be yearly paid out of the houses and lands of late said Mr. Clark, should be yearly and perpetually paid at Easter, by said Agnes King, Henry Welsted, and Catherine his wife and their heirs, to Francis Weathered, esquire, Bailiff of the Corporation of Berkhampstead, and to the Burgesses of the said Corporation, and the successors of said Bailiff and Burgesses for the time being. The said 50*l.* given by said Edmund Young to the poor of Berkhampstead, was to be paid by said Mr. Thomas Newman, before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle next, into the hands of said Bailiff and Burgesses. The said 50*l.* remaining in the hands of the Corporation should continue with the said Bailiff and Burgesses; and the 50*l.*, residue of the 100*l.* given by his Majesty, as aforesaid, remaining in the hands of said Edmund Rice, should also be paid by him, before the aforesaid feast, into the hands of said Bailiff and Burgesses.

The said other 100*l.* of his Majesty's gift, remaining in the hands of Mr. Newman, Mr. Killett, Mr. Pitkin, and Mr. Besent, was to be paid before the last named feast into the hands of the said Bailiff and Burgesses, wherewith they were willing to stand charged, to remain with them and their heirs and successors for ever, and the yearly benefit of the same to be disposed of by them, if the Lord Treasurer of England for the time being, or the Prince's commissioners for his revenue, should so think fit. The said 15*l.* given by Mr. Halsey, remaining in the hands of said Mr. Newman, should, before the said feast, be paid by him to the Bailiff and Burgesses aforesaid, wherewith they were also willing to stand charged. The said Bailiff and Burgesses upon the receipt of the several sums of money, were to give an acknowledgement of the same, under their common seal,

and they, in every Easter week, were to make a true and perfect account of such monies, to be published and read openly in the church of Berkhampstead. The sum of 50*l.* given by the said Mr. Edmund Young, and remaining in the hands of the said Mr. Hopkins, James Daveny, and William Willett, was to be paid, before the feast of All Saints next, into the hands of the Churchwardens and Overseers of Northchurch, who were to make an account thereof in every Easter week, to the two Justices of the Peace for the said County of Hertford. *(Bundle* 15, *No.* 15*)*.

Ware and Stevenage.—Inquisition taken at Hertford, 15 January, 11 Charles I. [1636]. The Jury presented that John Elmer, late citizen and cordwainer of London, deceased, was in his life-time seised of an estate in fee simple, in his own right, of a certain messuage or inn with appurtenances in Ware, called the "Black Swan," and by his will, dated 20th February, 1622, bequeathed the said inn, with all the rents and profits thereof, to the poor people of the parishes of Ware and Stevenage, at the discretion of the parsons and churchwardens of the said parishes. The Jury further presented that Francis Grafton was the tenant of said inn, at the yearly rent of 8*l.*, and that said rent had not been paid for two years and three quarters, and that, in consequence, 22*l.* was owing to the aforesaid poor. It appeared that the said inn had not then been conveyed or assured by the heirs of said John Elmer to any person, so it was ordered by the commissioners, John, Viscount Rochford, Sir Richard Lucye, Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Sir John Watts, John Kelinge, Edward Gardiner, and Edward Jude, that the heir of the said John Elmer, should, upon request made to him by the parsons and churchwardens of the aforesaid towns of Ware and Stevenage, with all convenient speed, assure unto twelve able persons of the said towns, the said inn; and that there be made in the said assurance or conveyance express mentions and plain declarations of the use, trust and confidence, and of the manner of employing the issues, rents and profits of the said inn, according to the true intent of the said John Elmer, the donor. It was further ordered, that the said Francis Grafton, upon request made to him by the parsons and churchwardens of the said parishes, should immediately pay to them the said arrear of rent. *(Bundle* 16, *No.* 5*)*.

(To be Continued).

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF FINCHLEY.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

THE oldest Register now belonging to the Parish dates from 1558, when Sir John Spendlove was restored to his living, of which he had been deprived by Bishop Bonner, in the reign of Queen Mary.

On the deprivation of Spendlove, Queen Mary's confessor, John Feckenham was collated to the living, he resigned it to become Dean of St. Paul's, and was afterwards Abbot of Westminster, the last of the Mitred Abbots that sat in Parliament.

It does not appear that any earlier Register was kept, although Spendlove was rector in 1538, when the order came to the Parochial Clergy to enter in a book all births, marriages, and burials.

Vol. I. is a parchment book of small foolscap size, containing sixty-four and a half leaves, not paged. The entries have been made with great care during the long period Spendlove held the cure; also by his successors, Dr. Cotton, who resigned upon being consecrated Bishop of Exeter, and Dr. Bancroft, who also resigned and became Bishop of Oxford. During the whole of this period, the entries have been made in a curiously minute hand-writing, many pages containing over 120 distinct and separate entries. The volume contains:

Baptisms 1558-1652 and 1674-1694
Marriages 1560-1642 and 1674-1701
Burials 1558-1642.

The Puritan names, Faith, Hope, and Charity, frequently appear amongst the christenings, also Obedience. The Apostle's injunction to "add to your faith virtue" was not lost sight of. Thus

"1709, May 6, Buried Virtue Page."

Four leaves and-a-half have been cut out from the body of the Volume, and six baptisms of the year, 1653, inserted on the half-leaf out of date. Six leaves have also been cut out from the end of the book. Numerous erasures appear in 1641 and the entries are signed and certified by the Churchwardens.

The last page contains a list of 13 persons certified as having been touched "for the Evill" during the years 1684 to 1688. It appears that notice of the office of healing was solemnly given out in the Church, and the candidate applying to be touched was required to bring a certificate signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish, stating that he or she had never before received the Royal Touch. Such a certificate was given in the case of one Anne Boure, on February 17, 1683-4, and to twelve others.

Vol. II. is a parchment book of 12 leaves, not paged, containing Baptisms 1653 to 1678 and Burials 1653 to 1678, the baptisms and burials for each year being entered side by side on the same page.

This book contains a register of the performance of Marriages under the Commonwealth, from 1653 to 1662, in which year we find the new rector solemnizing a marriage "by virtue of a licence directed to him."

The book also contains a curious collection of briefs and benefactions from 1662 to 1681, mainly for assisting other churches after fires, the collections were apparently taken on the first Sunday in each month. In 1665 there is an entry "collected for the Albigense Christians at Strasbourgh in Alsaica, a province in Germany, 31s."

Vol. III., a foolscap book of 51 pages, contains the register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1701 to 1720.

In this book I found the first occasion of double christian names recorded in these registers, viz., 1715—Feb. 26, "cristened Anammeriah d. of Thos. and Eliz. Biby." The combination is doubtless intended for Anna-Maria or Mary-Ann. There are many entries of "anonymous" children. These foundlings were accustomed to be baptized with two names. The second was supposed to be the surname; it was a local name betokening the spot or place in which the child was found; thus "Mary Porch a poore childe found at the Church dore."

Owing to neglect, erasures, exposure to damp and beer stains, some portion of the book has become illegible, whilst entries have been inscribed out of date. In 1865 being found in such a bad condition, and without covers, the book was taken to the British Museum and carefully bound in cloth.

Vol. IV., a book of the same size as Vol. III., paged to 152, and bound in cloth at the British Museum. It contains the register of Baptisms 1720 to 1757. Marriages 1720 to 1754. Burials 1720 to 1757.

There is a curious form of prayer preserved within the cover "recommended to devout persons in their private devotions on account of the late earthquake of March 8, 1750,"—long remembered in Finchley as the year of the earthquake and high wind. It is stated that thousands of trees were blown down.

Vol. V. is bound in rough calf and contains Baptisms and Burials, 1757 to 1812.

Within the cover is preserved an account of the sacrilege committed in 1789, when the church was "broke into" and all the plate and other property stolen. Amongst the articles stolen was a "Silver Baptism bowl which holds a gallon and a half." The hand-bill issued from Bow Street, offering a reward of £50 upon bringing the offenders to justice, gives a list of the property stolen, which included the velvet covering of the communion table, gold fringe and tassels belonging to the pulpit and reading desk, two surplices, and green silk curtains from the pews. The notice then goes on: "If offered to be pawned or sold, stop them, and the party offering the same, and give immediate notice to Sir Sampson Wright at the above office." The offenders were never discovered.

In 1809 the Rector inserts an extract from the family Bible of a parishioner, proving a baptism neglected to be entered by the Clerk in the register. There also appears a declaration by another parishioner that "his eldest daughter was regularly baptised on the 24 February, 1804, but by some unfortunate occurence her name has been omitted from the parish register."

One hundred and two Burials are registered in 1780 from the encampment on Finchley Common. The Queen's Regiment Royal Irish and the South Hants Militia were encamped there this summer on account of the riots in London in the month of June, and a "fatal disentry prevailed."

Vol. VI., Marriages 1754 to 1812. From this date the registers have been kept in the "suitable books provided for that purpose."

In 1817 there appears a case of "body-snatching," the entry being against the names of Thomas Robbins and Peggy Wardell. "Stolen out of the Churchyard the same night."

There are many quaint entries to be found amongst these old registers, pregnant with interest in illustrating the history and social life of the parish.

THE TAVERNS IN MIDDLESEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.*

PART III.

(Concluded from p. 138).

Ware is a great thorow-fare, and hath many faire Innes, with very large bedding, and one high and mighty bed, called *The Great Bed of Ware*: a man may seeke all England over, and not find a married couple that can fill it. Ware hath three Taverns; Wil: Cross, or Wil: Raste at the Crown, Shelton Amery, Christopher Robinson, Widow Hall at the George; also she keeps a wine-seller at the Christopher.

At Bishops-Starford two, George Hawkins, and John Cheyny.

At Buntingford two, Edward Bullen, and Anne Hensham.

At Wormeley, Rich: Bishop at the Black Lyon.

At Much-Hadham, Edmund Rustat.

At Puckeridge two, Sir John Wats doth allow one, and the other is inhabited or allowed under one Will: Northage.

Saint Albanes is famous for Antiquity, and for the death of our English Proto-martyr St. Alban, hee was martyr'd there in the raigne of Dioclesian the Emperor, Ann. 268. After he had suffered many torments, lastly his head was struck off, and immediately the executioneer was struck blind. Offa, king of the Mercians, built the goodly Abby Church there, An. 795, and the said Church was dedicated to Christ and St. Alban, from whom the town hath denomination. The Brazen Font in the Church was brought out of Scotland by Sir Richard Lea, Knight, An. 1543, in the 36 yeare of the raigne of K. Henry the 8th. This towne is also famous for two memorable Bloody Battles there betwixt K. Edward the 4th, and K. Henry the 6th, where both the kings had various fortunes. It hath these wine tavernes; the Blew Bore, the Lyon, the Kings Armes.

Kingslangley is also famous for being sometimes the residence of kings, Edmund of Langley, son to K. Edward, the third was borne there, and K. Richard the second was first buried there. It hath a tavern kept or allowed by Rose Deacon.

At Abbots Langley, one Nicholas Breakespeare was borne, who was afterwards Pope of Rome, by the name of Hadrian the 4th, he died suddenly, chok'd with a fly in his cup.

* The Editor is indebted to Mr. Henry R. Plomer for this communication.

This County of Hartford, had, at the suppression of Popery, 22 religious houses, as Abbies, etc. It hath eight divisions or hundreds; namely Odsey, Caysho, Braughing, Hartford, Hiching, Edwinstree, Broadwater and Dacorum. This County hath 18 market townes; 120 parishes, and 52 tavernes.

Such is Taylor's record of the taverns in Middlesex and Hertfordshire. Many of them, no doubt, he had visited in the course of his travels, and, let us hope, had met with good ale and good company.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WROTH FAMILY.—Can anyone supply information shewing the latest date at which the Wroth family (mentioned on p. 115) continued to be represented in Hertfordshire.—W. MINET.

THE SIX CLERKS IN CHANCERY.—In 1540 the Six Clerks had their offices in a building known as "Harflu (or Hereflete or Harflete) Inne" in Chancery Lane, "over against the Rolls House." This building was destroyed by fire in 1621, but was rebuilt the following year and the Six Clerks continued there till 1778, when, apparently, they removed to a building also in Chancery Lane but nearer Holborn. Here they remained till the office was abolished and its duties transferred to the Records' and Writs' Clerks' office in 1842. I shall be much obliged to any one who can tell me where I am likely to find views or engravings of the Harflu Inn, and of the building that replaced it, and also of the other building in Chancery Lane, nearer Holborn, I shall also be glad of any references to books or pamphlets giving a history of the Six Clerks and of their names.—E. A. FRY.
Birmingham.

BIRCH FAMILY.—Can any genealogical reader give information respecting the ancestors or descendants of the late Richard Birch, *alias* Richard Ormond Birch, a solicitor, who was born in Marylebone, and practised (about fifty years ago) in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and elsewhere in London? The deceased is described as Richard Birch, in certificates of baptism, marriage and death; and as Richard Ormond Birch in certificate of burial.—J. BASIL BIRCH, 15, Eckington Road, Stamford Hill, N.

IMAGES IN WARE CHURCH.—The following is an extract from the will of Hugh Chapman, alderman of Cambridge (Archdeaconry of Ely, vol. 1, fo. 90), dated 11 March, 1520:—"Item, I will that ther be bought and made ij garments of fyne redd satten purfelled with blake velvet withe flowers of silke and golde browdered in the best maner for ij., images of Our Ladie in Ware chaunsell in the countie of Harffortte; the one image at the highe awtre on the north part and a nother at the Chauntre awtre on the northe parte."—MARK W. BULLEN.

IRISH MARBLE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—In the appendix to the third report of the Irish Deputy Keeper of Records is mention of a letter, written during the progress of the building of the present St. Paul's Cathedral, relative to providing a convoy for the ship *Unity*, which had carried from Kinsale to Dublin, and was about to carry thence to Milford Haven or Bristol, "a lading of Black Irish Marble" for the new cathedral.—T. PRATT.

THE CHADWELL SPRING.—This well-known spring, between Hertford and Ware, the chief original source of the New River, ceased to flow about the beginning of September, when it was found that the River Lea was flowing into the basin of the spring through the connecting cut. The Chadwell Spring had, in fact, been temporarily converted into a swallow hole! A dam having been erected across this cut, this loss of water from the Lea has now been prevented, Two causes have contributed to this phenomenon, the recent dry weather, especially during last winter, and the vast amount of water which is pumped from the Chalk by the New River Company, by which it is said that the level of the springs in the neighbourhood has been lowered about twelve feet. The water in the well of the Hertford Workhouse has completely failed, after having given a constant and satisfactory supply since the well was deepened twenty-five years ago.

WILLIAM MELLISH, M.P. FOR MIDDLESEX 1806 TO 1820.—He resided at Bush Hill Park, Enfield, and had previously represented Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, from 1790-1806. What is known of him and his family? His father was William Mellish, receiver general of the excise, who represented East Retford in Notts from 1741-1754, and his half-brother, Charles Mellish, is stated to have been shot in his carriage by highwaymen—an event that created considerable sensation at the

time. The M.P. for Middlesex is said to have been bred to the bar, and was probably the "William Mellish of the Middle Temple esq.," who was admitted to Grays Inn, 21st August, 1770.—W. D. Pink, Leigh, Lancashire.

REPLIES.

A May Day Custom (p. 142).—The custom here alluded to was made the subject of a picture by Hayman, formerly in the possession of the late Edward Fitzgerald, of Woodbridge, and sold at Christie's a few year's ago.—J.G.W.

Stone Altar at St. Albans Abbey (p. 148).—A massive altar slab of a black fossil marble, which, I believe, is found in Yorkshire, having its five crosses cut in upon it, is yet preserved in the south ambulatory of the choir.—J.G.W.

Thomas Pengelly's Parentage (p. 150).—I have a portion of the MSS. of Sir Thomas Pengelly, which came at his death into the hands of John Webb, his clerk, to whom he left the bulk of his estates and property. His will was ultimately the subject of much litigation. I have some correspondence addressed to Thomas Pengelly the elder, between 1666 and 1673, in which he is addressed as a merchant of the City of London. In 1677 he sold some house property in the parish of St. Mary the Moore, Exeter, to a relative, Simon Trowbridge, mercer of that City. Amongst various papers relating to the Baines, Jeremie Baines is described as a brewer of St. John's Mills, near Horsleydowne, in Southwark. He was related to the Cromwell family, and this was the reason why Richard Cromwell chose Mrs. Pengelly's house at Cheshunt for his retirement. I believe Sir Thomas Pengelly first rose in estimation by successfully carrying Richard Cromwell through a law suit. I am unable, at present, to throw any light on his birthplace, or the names of his grandparents. —W. K. Pauli.

Wall Paintings at St. Albans Abbey (p. 151).—Mr. Micklethwaite's objection to the attribution given to the wall painting at St. Albans Abbey Church, I have myself felt since I made the

drawing. A king with bare feet, although a saint, presents a difficulty, especially as St. Edward is not so represented elsewhere in the same subject alluded to. It was the general appearance of the composition which led me, many years ago, to assign it as I have done, but I am quite ready to accept a better solution. The alternation, however, suggested that "the left hand figure very likely is St. James" is most unhappy, for if there be any thing in mediæval art more pronounced than another, it is the way in which St. James, major, is represented. He is essentially the pilgrim. Girt round his tunic hangs the scrip, he wears a cloak or mantle (esclavine); on his cap is the cockle-shell or escallop, which often appears also on the scrip and even at times forms the fermail to the mantle, and he carries the *tourdon*. In the present case there are not the details required; there is not even a nimbus. The two figures evidently have a relation to each other as illustrating some story or incident. There are other saints who are found represented as pilgrims, indeed Christ is occasionally so found, as in the fresco at Florence by Fra Bartholomeo, when he is being received by Dominicans. As St. Albans was a place of pilgrimage one might imagine it may have some allusion to a story connected with St. Alban, but my researches have led to no result, so we must be content with the negation. Mr. Micklethwaite further says "I don't know why the work should be called 'Flemish,' the style and the background of 'blocking' with flowers are quite English." It is not fortunate, in the art of any period, to appeal to the least important feature, a bit of detail by itself, to distinguish the hand. Here it is gravely at fault, for the blocking, appearing through parts of the figures, shows that it was done first all over the pier, and the painting *subsequently* applied. A film of colour would at first conceal the hard lines of the under work though there would be always a tendency for these to re-appear through it, as is often the case even in oil painting. An Italian picture in my possession shows this distinctly. The painting of the subject was an after thought. The evidence given to assign to Flemish hands the work on the south aspect of the piers rests in the form of canopies over two of the figures now unhappily so faded away as to be obscure. My notes were made immediately after the removal of the whitewash, and I pointed out to the late Ridgway Lloyd the identity of character with the

brass of Delamere. Besides this there is a contrast in the execution with this and the work on the western face of the pier which are certainly English. The fragmentary inscription of which I have made a tracing tells the same story even in the form of the initial cross.—J. G. Waller.

Hayes (III., p. 156).—It is hardly an answer to Mr. Minet's question, but it may interest him to refer to the extent of Hayes, and the other manors of Middlesex, belonging to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, made in 21 Richard II. upon the forfeiture of Archbishop Arundell. "Likewise they [the jurors] say that there are in the said manor of Hese, buildings, viz., one hall, two granges, and one oxgang, which are of no annual value beyond reprises," &c. The grant of the manor made by Henry VIII. to Sir Edward North in 1547 does not contain any detailed description to the purpose; and in the inventory of particulars for grants, preserved in the Augmentation Office, there does not appear to be any valuation of the archbishop's estate.—W.H.B.B.

"Pope-Holy Friar" (p. 133).—In Mr. Bullen's Article "An Incident in the History of Hayes," occurs the quotation "You be a Pope, holy Friar." I have no doubt this should read "You be a Pope-holy friar," for I have met with the expression "Pope-holy" as a vituperative epithet in several of the documents of Henry VIII.'s time. But this case is a little curious. After the Friars were unfrocked, or even after the Pope was declared to be only "Bishop of Rome," of course it would be natural enough for any of the new school to denounce a friar as "popish," or "pope-holy." But here the word occurs, apparently, in 1531—just two or three years earlier. And I have no doubt it was but new-coined after papal jurisdiction was put down. So one is led to ask, What was its original application? I fancy it was generally levelled at the friars, who, though popular on the whole, had their enemies as well as their partizans, and would be counted by some as intruders when they took parochial duty. The meaning of the reproach being "You are not our own parish clergy. Your orders to preach come only from the Pope, and you think extra well of yourselves for that, you dissembling hypocrites!"—James Gairdner, West View, Pinner.

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ERRATUM.

p. 208 "Pope-Holy Friar," line 12: for "no doubt it was but new-coined," *read* "no doubt it was not new-coined."

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